

THE AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

SUMMER 1955



"SCANDINAVIA

OVERNIGHT, OVER-THE-WEATHER from New York



♦ One night of smooth travel and you're in Scandinavia. You fly high above surface weather in American-built Douglas DC-6B's. You enjoy hearty meals prepared by Scandinavian chefs in S-A-S's own kitchen and served at no charge. You sleep soundly in deep-cushioned reclining seats. There's no greater value and no lower fares than the S-A-S Clobetrotter. For deluxe first class service specify the "Royal Viking" flights.

Visit Other Cities in EUROPE at NO EXTRA COST



COPENHAGEN

\$590.60 * ROUND TRIP

Visit any or all:
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
FRANKFURT
DUSSELDORF/
COLOGNE
BREMEN
HAMBURG
GLASGOW

* Round Trip Tourist
*On Season — Apr. 1-Nov. 1



OSLO

\$590.60 * ROUND TRIP

Visit any or all:

LONDON
PARIS
AMSTERDAM
BRUSSELS
COPENHAGEN
GOTHENBURG
STAVANGER
GLASGOW

EDINBURGH



STOCKHOLM

\$640.10 * ROUND TRIP

Visit eny or ell: LONDON PARIS GOTHENBURG MALMO BRUSSELS AMSTERDAM HAMBURG COPENHAGEN OSLO

FLY 5-A-5 to Scendinavia and PAY LATER. S-A-5 Signature Travel Plan. No deposit, no down payment with 12 to 24 months to pay, Plan covers fares plus extra cash if desired. Call your travel agent or nearest S-A-5 office for more information.



DISTRICT OFFICES:
ATLANTA - CHICAGO - CLEVELAND
DETRGIT - LOS ANGELES - MINNEAPOLIS
MONTREAL - NEW YORK - PHILADELPHIA
SAN FRANCISCO - SEATTLE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y. Dept. AM-2

Please send me literature checked:

NAME Over
ADDRESS EXT
CITY SCH
STATE

0	Over	the	weat	her	to	EUROPE
	EXT	RA-C	YTE	TR	IPS	
pro	-	-		-	-	

PAY LATER PLAN PASSPORT TIPS



First National City Bank's worldwide banking organization is the right ticket for hundreds of firms doing business overseas. Why? Because in addition to maintaining a network of correspondent bank relationships reaching into every commercially important area of the world, we have 59 Branches of our own in 20 countries overseas. This "plus" feature-59 Branch banks overseas-makes our services uniquely valuable to anyone involved in overseas trade. These complete overseas banking facilities mean quick, up-to-date information on local conditions in any area of the world. They mean prompt, efficient service anywhere, at any time. They mean special help with unusual problems. How does the foreign trader go about using these facilities? Just call at Head Office or the

The FIRST

NATIONAL CITY BANK

of New York

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York 15, N. Y.

72 Branches Throughout Greater New York

First in World Wide Banking

. 59 OVERSEAS BRANCHES

Burnos	
Berteleni i	
Flores	
Plaza	
BRAZIL	

Rosario
BRAZE
Sao Paulo
de Frege statem Profe
Avenida Ipiranga
Porto Alegre
Recife (Fernambuco,
Rio de Janeiro
Salvador (Bahin)
Bantos

CANAL ZONE Balbon Cristobal

COLOMBIA Bogota Barranquilla Cali

CHILE

CUBA Havana ess Presidente Zenes

Custro Caminos Galiano La Lonja Twenty-chird St Calbarien Cardenas Mansanillo Matsanilas Sentiago

London 117 Old Street St. West End 21 Westies FL

Paris Hong Kong Hong Kong Bhola

Takyo Tokyo Nagoya Osaka

MEXICO
Mexico City
Le Atende
Leatel le Cetilice
Republica
PERU

Manita Jace Lene Port Area Cebu Clark Field

PUERTO RICO
San Juan
a fed de facta Tend St.
Santurco
Bayamos
Cagusa
Mayanues

PANAMA Panama SINGAPORE

First National City Branch nearest you.

Singapore
UNUGUAY
Montzwides
VINIZUILA
Ceracas

Esquina Santa Capilla Universa *U.S. Military Facility

Mamber Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation -

GERMANY—Frankfurt Raps



THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

ESTABLISHED BY NIELS POULSON IN 1910

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: 127 EAST 73RD STREET, NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

PATRONS

H. M. KING FREDERIK IX OF DENMARK H. E. ASGEIR ASGEIRSSON,

PRESIDENT OF ICELAND
H. M. KING HAARON VII
OF NORWAY

OF NORWAY
H. M. KING GUSTAF VI ADOLF
OF SWEDEN

HONORARY TRUSTEES

H. R. H. PEINCE KNUD OF DENMARK HON, BJÖRN THORDARSON

THOROARSON

OF ICELAND
H. R. H. CROWN PRINCE OLAV

GF NORWAY
H. R. H. PRINCE BERTIL
OF SWEDEN

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

LITHGOW OSBORNE, Chairman of the Board and President HENRY CORDAND LEACH, Honorary President NILS R. JOHANNESON, Vice-President H. CHB. SONNE, Treasurer CONDAID BRIGHTON PROPERTY WOODS BLINS CLEFORD NICKELS CARVER JAMES CREEKS.

JAMES CREESE
CHARLES S. HAIGHT
HALLDOR HERMANNSON
EDWIN O. HOLTER
DONALD F. HYDE
VILAS JOHNSON
A. SONNIN KREES
G. HILMER LUNDRECK, JR.

G. HLMAR LUNDRECK, JR.
RAY MORRIS
KENNETH BALLARD MURDOCK
J. A. O. PREUS
A. QVISTIGABLE
LERY JOHN SYEDBUP
ERIK TRUNK
HARGLE C. UREY
ARTRUR K. WATSON
THOMAS J. WATSON
GUSTAV WEDELL

ADMINISTRATION

RAYMOND DENNETT, Director
RUTH C. BRUCK, Assistant Secretary
and Assistant Treasurer
ERIK J. Frith, Editor of "The Americon-Scandinavian Review" and
Director of Publications
DAVID HALL, Director of the ASF
Music Center
PAUL J. McKoskey, Director of the
Student and Traince Division
Frances Dale, Director of Public
Relations
Maja Tyrreld, Librarian

PURPOSES

The objects of The American-Scandinavian Foundation are: 1. To advance the cultural relations of the United States of America with Denmark, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. 2. To strengthen the bonds between residents of Scandinavian descent in America. 3. To act as an institution of higher learning in maintaining an interchange of students, teachers, and lecturers, publications, art, music, and science between the United States and Scandinavia. 4. To advance Scandinavian culture in America and American culture in the Scandinavian countries.

MEMBERSHIP

All who are in sympathy with the aims of the Founda-

tion are invited to become members.

Associate Members pay \$6.00 a year (New York Metropolitan Area \$10.00) and receive The American-Scandinavian Review and the monthly bulletin SCAN.

Sustaining Members pay \$15.00 a year; they receive the Review and SCAN as well as the new books published by the Foundation during the year.

Annual Sponsors pay \$100.00 a year and receive the Review and SCAN as well as current ASF books.

All members are entitled to a 25% discount on the price of all ASF books as well as substantial discounts on records of Scandinavian music included in periodical purchase lists.

CHAPTERS

Chapters of the Foundation have been organized in the following ten cities: New York, N.Y., Chicago, Ill., Boston, Mass., Rock Island, Ill., Blair, Neb., Los Angeles, Calif., Berkeley, Calif., Santa Barbara, Calif., Seattle, Wash., and Minneapolis, Minn.

All members of the Foundation are automatically enrolled as members of a Chapter if one exists in their neighborhood.

ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES

Denmark: Danmark-Amerika Fondet, Nytorv 9, Copenhagen K.

Iceland: Islenzk-ameríska félagið, Hafnarstræti 19, Reykjavík.

Norway: Norge-Amerika Foreningen, Kirkegaten 8, Oslo. Sweden: Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Grevturegatan 14, Stockholm.

The

American-Scandinavian Review

VOL. XLIII

JUNE, 1955

NUMBER 2

Published by THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

Erik J. Friis, Editor; Henry Goddard Leach, Consulting Editor

THE REVIEW is published quarterly, in March, June, September and December. Price \$4.00. Single copies \$1.00. Associates of the Foundation receive the REVIEW upon payment of membership dues.

Publication office, 41 William St., Princeton, N.J. Editorial and executive offices, 127 East 73rd St., New York. All communications for publication should be addressed to the editorial office.

Entered as second class matter at the post office of Princeton, N.J., under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright 1955 by The American-Scandinavian Foundation. Printed at the Princeton University Press.

Order the REVIEW and book publications in:

Desmark: Einar Munksgaard, Nøjregade 6, Copenhagen K.

Iceland: Islenzk-ameriska félagið, Hafnarstræti 19, Reykjavík.

Norway: A/S Narvesens Kloskkompani, P.O. Box 123, Oslo.

Sweden: Wennergera-Williams A.B., Box 637, Stockholm I.

Great Britain and Dominions: Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, London, E.C.

CONTENTS

TYNWALD DAY IN 1954 Frontisp	PAGE piece
TYNWALD DAY ON THE ISLE OF MAN. By Henry Goddard Leach. Ten Illustrations	125
HANS HEDTOFT. By Carlo Christensen. One Illustration	137
NORWAY IN WORLD AFFAIRS. A POLITICAL SURVEY. By Arne Ording	141
SKANSEN. By Betty Burnett. Eleven Illustrations	151
NJALA, THE GREATEST OF SAGAS. By Gwyn Jones	160
THE FAROE ISLANDS TODAY. By Niels Elkær-Hansen. Eight Illustrations	165
OSLO TOWN MUSEUM. One Illustration	172
FOLK MUSIC AND COUNTRY FIDDLERS IN SWEDEN. By Matts Arnberg. Two Illustrations	174
THE GIFT. A Short Story. By Kristmann Guðmundsson	180
AIDESIMOS OF ALEPPO. A Short Story. By Albert Engström	183
RECRUITS. A Poem. By Gustaf Fröding	186
SCANDINAVIANS IN AMERICA. Two Illustrations	187
THE QUARTER'S HISTORY. Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden. One Illustration	192
BOOKS	209
MUSIC NOTES	219

THAU



KREDITKASSEN Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse

Established 1848

The oldest Joint Stock Bank in Norway

OSLO. NORWAY - TELEGRAMS: KREDITKASSEN

LANDMANDSBANK

Head Office: 12, Holmens Kanal Copenhagen.



The bank has 45 metropolitan and district branches in Copenhagen and is represented throughout Denmark by provincial branches or correspondents.

DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK entertains business relations with leading banks throughout the World.

Telegraphic Address: LANDMANDSBANK



KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK

(THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF COPENHAGEN)

Head Office: Copenhagen 88 Branches in Denmark



Den norske Creditbank

A bank of

Commerce, Industry and Shipping

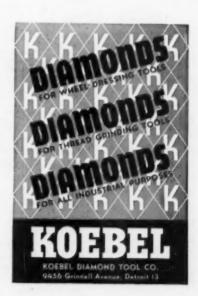
Cables:

Teleprinter: Oalo 1178

Creditbank

and at

Arendal · Brumunddal · Flisa · Grimstad · Kongsberg Kongsvinger · Larvik · Lillesand · Lyngdal · Mandal · Persgrunn · Rieër · Sandvika · Skarnes · Ski · Stavanger · Tvedestrand · Tønsberg



EKSTRAND AND THOLAND, INC.

HÖGANÄS SPONGE IRON POWDERS FOR METALLURGICAL AND CHEMICAL PURPOSES

441 Lexington Ave.,

New York 17, N.Y.



Georg Jensen silver
Georg Jensen stainless steel
Royal Copenhagen porcelain
Orrefors crystal
Gustavsberg ceromics
Nymolle faience
Tostrup silver
Saxbo stoneware
Krenit enamel
Gense stainless steel
Universal stainless steel
Raadvaad stainless steel
Mottala stainless steel

Kosta crystal
Notsjoe glass
Arabia dinnerware
Strombergshyttan crystal
Bojesen wood
David Andersen silver
Karhulla-littala crystal
Orno lamps
Furniture by
Finn Juhl
Hans Wegner
Jacob Kjaer
Karl Ekseli

667 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.



Have YOU Read

11000	100	Ittum	
The Prose Edda, by Snorri Sturluson	\$3.00	The Three Ibsens, by Bergliot Ibsen	\$3.00
Norse Mythology, by Munch & Olsen	3.75	Niels Lyhne, by J. P. Jacobsen	3.00
The Saga of the Volsungs	3.75	Marie Grubbe, by J. P. Jacobsen	3.00
A History of Norway, by Karen Larser	7.50	Anthology of Swedish Lyrics	5.00
American Scandina	vian Studie	es, by A. B. Benson \$5.00	

Associates of the Foundation are entitled to a 25% discount on all book purchases.

Order from

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION 127 East 73rd Street, New York 21, N. Y.

ENGINEERING AND EQUIPMENT FOR CEMENT, LIME AND ORE PLANTS



F. L. SMIDTH & CO. INCORPORATED U.S.A. 1895

11 WEST 42nd STREET

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Cellulose Sales Company

INCORPORATED

250 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

REPRESENTATIVE IN U.S.A. OF THE SWEDISH CELLULOSE COMPANY SUNDSVALL, SWEDEN



WOOD PULP

Bleached Sulphite
Paper and Dissolving grades

Strong and Easy-Bleaching Unbleached Sulphite

Strong Unbleached and Bleached Kraft

Ground Wood

GLOBE

SLICING MACHINE CO., INC.

STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

MANUFACTURERS OF

SLICING MACHINES
COMPUTING SCALES
MEAT CHOPPERS



The Borregaard Company, Inc.

NORWAY HOUSE

290 Madison Avenue New York 17, New York

Sole Representatives in the United States

of

A/S BORREGAARD — SARPSBORG, NORWAY
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulps for Paper making
High Alfa Pulp for Photo
Rayon Pulp V-S and Super Rayon V-S
Alcohols
Chemicals

- A/S BORREGAARD, DIVISION SUPRAL SARPSBORG, NORWAY Viscose Rayon Staple Fiber, Dull and Bright
- A/B MOLNBACKA-TRYSIL FORSHAGA, SWEDEN
 High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp, Paper & Dissolving Grades
 Kraft Paper
- A/B EDSVALLA BRUK EDSVALLA, SWEDEN
 High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp for Paper making
 Rayon Pulp
- THE KELLNER-PARTINGTON PAPER PULP CO. LTD.—
 HALLEIN BEI SALZBURG, AUSTRIA

Villach — Bleached Sulphite for Paper making
Hallein — Bleached Sulphite for Paper making and Dissolving Pulp



Manx Press Pictures

TYNWALD DAY IN 1954

At this annual ceremony on the Isle of Man, the Sword of the Vikings leads the procession from the Hill of Laws back to St. John's Church. It is followed by the Lieutenant Governor who represents the Crown, and other dignitaries, such as members of the Council and the House of Keys.

The procession is "fenced in" by a guard of honor.

AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

VOL. XLIII

JUNE, 1955

NUMBER 2

TYNWALD DAY ON THE ISLE OF MAN

BY HENRY GODDARD LEACH

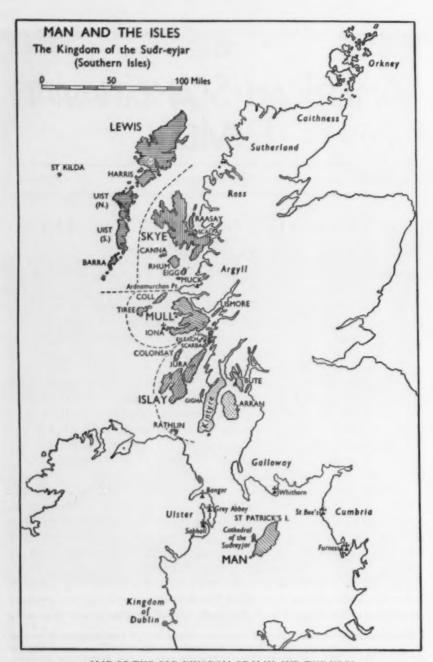
HY DOES a Manx cat have no tail? That is one of the "fifty-dollar" questions about the Isle of Man that will not be answered in this short paper. For I have spent only four days in the Isle of Man, and every Manx cat fled on my approach, sensing that I was a stranger.

But the people of Man were more than friendly. They are sturdy and self-reliant, free citizens of what is really an independent state. Man is indeed a lovely island. Its fields are very fertile. Sheep graze on its pastures that slope up to the planted forests which crown its once barren hills. In summer thousands of tourists flock to the island, including Manxmen from America still loyal to their ancestry. The beaches are thronged with bathers. Man is now easily reached, in two hours, from London by planes of the BEA, and passenger steamers, day and night, dock at the busy port of Douglas.

The Isle of Man lies temptingly in the Irish Sea midway between Britain and Ireland. In the fifth century A.D. Irishmen (the Scots) crossed the sea and settled Man just as they did the west coast of Scotland. They found there other Celts who had preceded them, but they found no Roman baths or circuses in Man. Like Ireland, Man was never included in the Roman Empire. These Scots were Christians, believers not in Roman but early Celtic Christianity. They built their keeills or little stone chapels all over the island and erected Celtic crosses in memory of their dead.

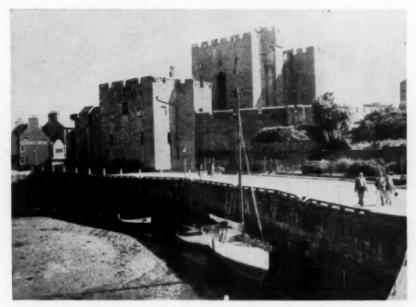
The Isle of Man had thus been Celtic and Christian for four centuries before the landing of the Norwegians.* In the year 798 a viking fleet appeared off Man, and Norsemen raided the Manx islet of St. Patrick and bore away

^{*} There are many books and learned articles about Man, both in English and in Norwegian, which I have read. However, the chief sources of the present sketch are The Norse Heritage in the Isle of Man by Basil and Eleanor Megaw, official documents, a brief inspection of the island, and instructions by Basil Megaw, curator of The Manx Museum and his wife Eleanor. The photographs have been supplied by the Manx Museum. H.G.L.



MAP OF THE OLD KINGDOM OF MAN AND THE ISLES

Reprinted from The Early Cultures of North-West Europe, edited by Sir Cyril Fox and Bruce Dickins. By permission of Cambridge University Press.

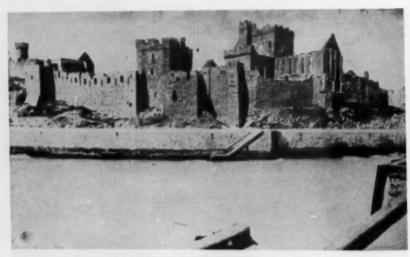


CASTLE RUSHEN, THE ANCIENT SEAT OF THE MANX GOVERNMENT

the gold treasure there of the shrine of St. Dachonna. These raiders were followed by relatively peaceful colonists from Norway in the ninth century. The Norwegians set up their government in the island, with petty kings who paid taxes to the king of Norway. They fraternized easily with the native Celtic population and became Christians a century before their cousins in Norway and Iceland were converted.

Man became the chief seat of the Norse kingdom of the Hebrides. Norway called the Hebrides and Man the "Southern Islands" (Suðr-eyjar) to distinguish that domain from the more northern Norse earldom of the Orkneys, Shetlands, and Caithness. Man and the Suðr-eyjar were ruled by Norse petty kings under the overlordship of the king of Norway. The situation was much like that in Ireland, where the petty kings of Dublin and other districts acknowledged the Ard-Righ, the "over-king" at Tara, as their lord.

Several of the kings of Norway paid visits to their "Southern Isles," among them Harald Fairhair, Olav Tryggvason, and Haakon the Old. King Magnus Bareleg called at Man three times—in 1093, in 1098, and in 1102. It was doubtless on his second "Kingsgate" that he laid the foundations of Peel Castle on St. Patrick's Isle and, within its walls, the Cathedral of Sodor and Man. In 1152 the bishopric Sodoriensis et Manniae—no longer the early



PEEL CASTLE ON ST. PATRICK'S ISLAND

This castle was probably begun by King Magnus Bareleg of Norway,
on his visit to Man in 1098.

Celtic Christian church but now subject to Rome—was subordinated to the archiepiscopal seat of Nidaros in Norway.

For four centuries the Isle of Man was part of the far-flung domain of mother Norway until, in 1266, it was ceded to Scotland, and later to England. Thirty old Norwegian runic inscriptions have now been uncovered on the Isle of Man. The Norse constitution in Man is still in force. Man makes its own laws, formally approved by the English crown, who is represented on the island only by a Lieutenant Governor. Although the Norwegian language has now been supplanted by Manx Gaelic and English, there is no former possession of Norway where the Norse customs are more zealously maintained.

In Man the bishop still bears the title "Bishop of Sodor and Man." For administrative purposes the land is still divided into six sheadings. "Sheading" is from the Old Norse skeið-þing, the district assembly obligated to furnish a war galley, a skeið. The Manx parliament consists of a council of six which includes the bishop, the Lieutenant Governor, and four other officials and a "House of Keys." Its 24 members used to represent all the Hebrides but now, like the bishop, only Man. The curious word "key" is derived from the Old Norse kuiðr, the district grand jury which was presided over by the local magistrate—the lawman priest, the goði.

In Iceland, after meeting for one thousand years in the open air at Thing-



THE RUINS OF THE MANX CATHEDRAL

Now surrounded by the walls of Peel Castle, this church was the cathedral of the Hebrides during the Middle Ages.

vellir, the Supreme Court has adjourned to Reykjavík. Not so in Man, where once each year the Tynwald Court still proclaims the law in the open air on a mound in the old assembly plain of the Tynwald (*Pingvöllr*). Manxmen are conservative; the reading of the new laws for the year takes place not on our Saint John's Day, June 24, but July 5, which used to be midsummer in the old calendar!

. . .

One of the pleasant legends cherished by my mother's family, the Goddards of North Wiltshire, is that we are descended from the Goddard kings of the Isle of Man. In fact our authentic family tree goes back only to the fourteen hundreds, when we were in Wiltshire. According to the Manx Chronicle, a Goddard established in the eleventh century a royal dynasty in Man that lasted two hundred years. He was Godred Crovan, who came to Man as a fugitive from the battle of Stamford Bridge in 1066. He ruled Man from 1079 to 1095 and was also king of Dublin and Leinster. Among the descendants who succeeded him on Man were three kings named Godred.

In the first translation of the Latin Chronicon Regum Manniae, made by the monks of Rushen and now preserved in the British Museum, the name Godred is translated Goddard. In Gaelic the name was Gorry, and as "King Orry" he is known in folk tales on the Isle of Man. Indeed, there are still families named Gorry at Peel.



THORWALD'S CROSS FROM KIRK ANDREAS

A depiction of Ragnarök ("The end of the world"). Odin with a raven on his shoulder plunges a spear (in his right hand) into the Fenris Wolf, which is swallowing his right leg.



THE OTHER SIDE OF THORWALD'S CROSS

A Christian figure is seen holding a cross and a book. Below, a symbolic Christian fish. On the edge is a runic inscription running downwards: ThURUALTR; RAISTI KRUS: ThO. . . . ("Thorwald erected this cross.")



SIGURD CROSS AT KIRK ANDREAS
Sigurd's horse Grani is pictured, and below on
the left is seen the head of a bird. Sigurd, with
helmet, is seen bending over the fixe with his
right hand in his mouth. At bottom left Sigurd
is piercing the interlaced dragon (Fafnir) with
his sword.

In my youth I enjoyed reading The Deemster and other novels by Hall Caine about Man, but I never visited the island until 1954, when the Manx Government Secretary invited my wife and me to be guests at the ceremonies on Tynwald Day, July 5, both in St. John's Church and on Tynwald Hill.

It was all a veritable Scandinavian fête. Before, according to official protocol, we entered the church we watched the market and its venders, and the gay dancing on the green beginning with a dance called "Hunt the Wren" and ending with the breath-taking Sword Dance. In the church we enjoyed the deep-throated congregational song and chant. From the church marched in solemn procession to the Tynwald Hill and heard the reading of the new laws both in English and in Manx translation, - "according to ancient custom" were the

words most frequently pronounced on Tynwald Hill.

The procession from the church to Tynwald Hill was in reverse order: Four Sergeants of the Isle of Man Constabulary, the Coroners, the Captains of the Parishes, two Ministers of the Free Churches, the Beneficed Clergy, the Officiating Minister, the Chairman of the Isle of Man Education Authority, the Chairman of the Peel Town Commissioners, the Chairman of the Ramsey Town Commissioners, the Chairman of the Castletown Town

Commissioners, the Mayor of Douglas, the Vicar-General, the Archdeacon, the High-Bailiff, the Chaplain of the House of Keys, the Secretary of the House of Keys, the Members of the House of Keys, the Speaker of the House of Keys, the two Messengers of the House of Keys, the Government Secretary, the Members of the Legislative Council, the Attorney-General, the Second Deemster, the First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls, the Lord Bishop, the Sword of State, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Officers in personal attendance on His Excellency, the Chief Constable, the Surgeon to the Household, a detachment of the Isle of Man Constabulary, and the guests including Henry and Agnes Leach.

After His Excellency and the various officials assembled on the Hill, the Manx National Anthem was sung



THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SIGURD CROSS
In the center is seen the figure of a man with
his hands and anhles fettered. One of the interlacing serpents is biting his left shoulder. Possibly this is Gunnar in the worm pit.

by the Church choir and relayed over the loud speakers. Then His Excellency resumed his seat and said: "Learned Deemster, Direct the Court to be fenced."

The First Deemster then directed, "Coroner of Glenfaba Sheading, fence the court!" The Coroner of Glenfaba proceeded to "fence the court" in these historic words: "I fence this court of Tynwald in the name of Our Most Gracious Sovereign Lady the Queen. I charge that no person do quarrel, brawl or make any disturbance and answer their names when called. I



JOALF CROSS FROM KIRK MICHAEL

At the top of the cross is seen a stag with a smallish bird on its back, pursued by a large falcon. Below, men on horseback, a bull and ram butting one another, and a bird. On one edge is a runic inscription surmounted by a figure of a warrior with a small cross between his legs marking the end of the inscription: JUALFIR: SUNR: ThURULFS: HINS: RAUTHA: RISTI: KRUS: THONO: AFT: FRITHU: MUTHUR: SINO, ("Joalf, son of Thorolf the Red, erected this cross to the memory of Fritha, his mother.")



TYNWALD DAY IN 1795

From a water-color by J. "Warwick Smith" in the Manx Museum.

charge this audience to witness this court is fenced. I charge this whole audience to bear witness this court is now fenced."

The Coroners of the six sheadings then ascended the hill and surrendered their staves of office to the Lieutenant Governor. Then the new Coroners elect ascended and received their staves. His Excellency then said, "Learned Deemster and Reverend Lhaidher, I exhort you to proclaim to the people in ancient form, such laws as have been enacted during the past year, and which have received Her Gracious Majesty's Royal assent."

The summary of the new laws was then read both in English and in Manx Gaelic, and the procession adjourned to the Church, where many documents were signed by the Lieutenant Governor and the First Deemster.

The summer of 1954 was notorious for rain over Europe. But not so our four days on Man nor our ten days in Iceland! The 1954 sun seemed to have withdrawn toward the Arctic. So, the day after Tynwald, we visited the Manx Museum in Douglas and enjoyed an inspection of the southern half of the island directed in his auto by the former Attorney-General of Man, Hon, Ramsey B. Moore. The next morning, the day of our departure, Elea-

nor Megaw took us on a similar tour of the northern end. Countless it seemed to us were the old Celtic chapels and the Norse stone churches that we visited and the runic inscriptions on the stone crosses in the graveyards. Incidentally, Eleanor told us many folk legends and named every rare bird, weed, flower, or rock. This pleased my wife, who is an amateur ornithologist. No wonder! Mrs. Megaw is the daughter of an eminent British scientist, Sir William Bate Hardy (1864-1934), biologist of Cambridge University.

The majority of the Manx Crosses are of course not Norwegian but date from an earlier period. The Norwegians adopted the Manx Cross for their tombstones but decorated them with motifs from their pagan past. Odin is more popular here than Thor or Freyr, but the subject most favored is the legend of Sigurd the Volsung. Some thirty of the Norse crosses bear inscriptions in the runic alphabet, usually inscribed on the edge of the stone.

Half of these Norse monuments may date from the second half of the tenth century. The earliest bear the name of the sculptor Gaut Björnson, a native of the isle of Coll, who carved all the runic stones erected in Man during his lifetime. Gaut is the first Norwegian artist whose name we know. He is not, however, the earliest recorded Scandinavian artist. That distinction goes to Hlewagastir Holtingar, the Dane, who wrought the golden horns of Gallehus about 425 A.D.

One of the tombstones carved by Gaut bears the runic inscription that has been translated, "Maelbrigde son of Athakan the Smith erected this cross for his soul intent on committing sin. Gaut made this and all in Man."

None of the thirty runic inscriptions found on Man commemorate any person known to history, not even a single Manx king. This is a tribute to the unassuming nobility of a freehold population.



HANS HEDTOFT

BY CARLO CHRISTENSEN

ANS Hedtoft had numerous friends in America and in many other countries. This year his friends are mourning the death of a great statesman and the resolute leader of the Danish labor party, the Social-Democratic Party.

He was the natural leader of that party. He came up through the ranks. He was, so to speak, a member of the party from birth, as his father was a hard-working tailor in Aarhus and his mother a strongly politically-minded person. From childhood he became familiar with the struggle for existence in Danish labor circles, because he lived in that environment, and from the very onset his life became synonymous with the Social-Democratic Party.

His life-long friend and political associate, H. C. Hansen, who is now Danish Prime Minister, spoke about that at the state funeral on the 6th of February. He said:

"No man can run away from that from which he rose. It abides with him as reminiscence, as a heritage, and as an obligation. And I want to underscore that word *obligation* when speaking of Hans Hedtoft. Throughout his life he felt his origin as a strong obligation, deeply conscious of it at all times. He is one of the most beautiful testimonies to the fact that out of the small homes with their narrow confines and modest circumstances may rise such power and ability as the country may some day need."

Hans Hedtoft was born in 1903 and was only 16 when he was elected chairman of the Apprentice Union in Aarhus. At 19 years of age he became secretary to the Danish Social-Democratic Youth Movement, and at 24 he was elected its president. At 26 he was appointed secretary to the party's parliamentary group and to the party as well. When only 32 he was a member of parliament, and until his death he remained a member of the Folketing. In 1939 came the memorable day when he was elected chairman of his party upon recommendation of the late Danish Premier, Th. Stauning. Already then, at the age of 35, he was able to look back on nineteen years of political and organizational work for his party.

Shortly after he had accepted this chairmanship, the Second World War broke out. Only ten months after the outbreak of war he was forced out of political office upon orders from the occupation power. He could have become one of the early leaders of the resistance movement in Denmark. He had several offers; but consideration for his party kept him in the back-

ground for a long time. Officially he lived in political retirement. But he was not idle. In August 1943, when it came to a final break between the Danish government and the occupation forces, Hans Hedtoft was ready to step out of his seeming retirement, and took active part in the greatest of

all struggles in which his country had ever been engaged.

He lived "under-ground" at the home of his good friend, Alfred V. Jensen, in Anker Heegaardsgade in Copenhagen. During that period he went to Sweden illegally and negotiated with Swedish authorities for delivery of weapons to the Danish resistance forces. It was he who gave the signal to the Jewish Congregation in Copenhagen that Hitler had given orders to persecute the Danish Jews. From his hideout he was anticipating the day of liberation, and when it finally came, Hedtoft and his close political associates were ready with a program for the days ahead. He was again chairman of his party and was appointed Minister of Labor in the Liberation Government of 1945. He was Prime Minister from 1947 to 1950, and again from 1953 until his death.

Hedtoft was a great leader in Danish political life. He was a man of vision, he believed in a peaceful future, but kept his eyes open to threats and danger from destructive political forces. He was violently opposed to Communism. It will perhaps be remembered that during an informal visit to the United States, in 1952, he was asked by a correspondent from United Press about the attitude of the Social-Democrats towards the Communists. Hedtoft commented: "Wherever the Social-Democrats are strong, the Communists are weak. Scandinavia and Britain are cases in point. The Social-Democrats are in the front line in the battle against Communism." And if we go back to the time when another "ism" was threatening Democracy, he issued the following statement, in 1939: "Rather Democracy without Socialism than Socialism without Democracy." Therefore, when people speak about Hedtoft and the Social-Democratic Party, emphasis must be put on Democratic.

His fight against the Communist Party, which had 18 members in the Folketing after the 1945 elections against the Social-Democratic Party's 48, was without compromise. At the last election, which was held in September 1953, Hedtoft's party elected 74 members and the Communists 8. The working classes rallied behind their leader in spite of differences of opinion with regard to such an important question as Denmark's adherence to NATO. It is to Hedtoft's credit that his attempt in January 1949 to form a Scandinavian Defense Union did not seriously divide the Northern countries. It is to his credit also that Denmark signed the Atlantic Pact along with Norway and other member states on April 4, 1949.

When Hedtoft died in Stockholm in the early morning of January 29, it was in the midst of a task which to him was nothing less than a vocation.



Danish Information Office

HANS HEDTOFT

For mainly through his initiative and inspiring outlook the Nordic Council came into being.

Barely twelve hours before his death he spoke to the Council with warm feelings for the work of which he had such intimate knowledge. In this speech he described the Nordic Council as "a transformer which converts our ideas of Nordic cooperation into practical action. We tackle the problems one at a time to make daily life easier and richer for our people in the whole North. We accomplish this by breaking down barriers between the countries, by solving in unison such tasks as are too heavy to be solved

singly, and by making the riches of the intellectual life in all its multifariousness and the social advantages of our society accessible to all Nordic citizens irrespective of whether they live in their own or in some other Northern country. We do not dream of giving up our national independence or of creating a union of states but aim at the greatest possible unity for our mutual interests."

The warm feeling toward his fellow man, which was so characteristic of Hedtoft, is manifest to posterity in the things for which he stood in Danish political life. He was vitally interested in his countrymen whether they lived in Greenland, in the Faroe Islands, near the German border, or in foreign countries. His visits to the United States will long be remembered. His first visit took place in 1952. He has said that it was one of the happiest trips he had ever experienced, not only because of his meeting with the Danish-Americans in their homes and organizations, but also because he met with the people of a great country with whom he felt much in common. But above all, he was accompanied on that trip by his beloved wife Ella, his sweetheart from their childhood days in Aarhus. For more than twentyfive years she had always stood close by to help and encourage him, from the time of his work for the Labor Youth Movement to the peak of his career as Prime Minister. Ella, who was lovely in her youth, grew more and more beautiful and charming as the years went by. But Ella was not very strong. Four years ago Hans Hedtoft gave up a visit to America because Ella's doctor believed that she could not live very long. As she got better the thought matured that they should both visit the United States. It seemed as if that trip gave Ella a new bloom, and they both enjoyed it immensely. I remember one beautiful evening in the middle of the ocean on their way back to Denmark. The ship's orchestra was playing a waltz in honor of Ella and Hans Hedtoft. Most of us were dancing, but all of their friends were aware only of Hans and Ella, because we felt that they had both been given a new lease on life.

His last journey to America in the autumn of 1954 was an official one, and Hans Hedtoft made it without Ella. A week after he returned to Copenhagen Ella passed away, on December 4, 1954, and something broke in Hans Hedtoft's heart. Less than two months went by and death also cut short the life of Denmark's great leader.

Carlo Christensen is Cultural Attaché of the Danish Embassy in Washington.

NORWAY IN WORLD AFFAIRS

A POLITICAL SURVEY

BY ARNE ORDING

HE unexpected invasion of Norway by the Nazis on April 9, 1940, came as a tremendous shock and surprise to the Norwegian people and the world at large. It had many and far-reaching consequences, one of which was a fundamental change in Norway's foreign policy. Until then there had been general agreement to pursue the same policy as during the war of 1914-18, that is, to remain neutral but under no circumstances to be maneuvered into a war against Great Britain. This policy was based on the assumption of British superiority at sea; and as the German navy was comparatively weaker in 1940 than in 1914, neither the political nor the military leaders of Norway held a German invasion of the country possible. It proved, however, that the ascendancy of the German air force was a more potent factor than had been generally acknowledged. The Norwegian coast was no longer protected by the British navy, and the very foundations for a policy of neutrality and isolation had vanished.

Following the German invasion and after several months of hard fighting, the Norwegian Government moved to London, where Trygve Lie took over the post as Foreign Minister in November 1940. Energetic and full of initiative, he set Norwegian foreign policy on a new course. The liberation of Norway was contingent on the final victory of Great Britain, and this again depended on support from the United States. At that time, just as today, no one knew in which direction the Soviet Union would move. It was therefore of vital importance for Norway to attain close cooperation with the English-speaking countries on the Atlantic. The Government-in-exile had to make sure that the Western powers made the liberation of Norway one of their war aims, and an aim that would not be lost sight of. In December 1940 Trygve Lie made a speech over the radio to Norway in which he presented his program. There was no longer any mention of neutrality, but only of alliances. For the first time he gave his official support to the idea of an Atlantic alliance between the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and the Western European Countries, among them Norway. These countries belonged together, both economically and strategically, and they believed in the same ideals. Trygve Lie and his associates continued to support this idea in articles and speeches.

And these efforts did bring results. In May 1941 an agreement was made between Norway and the United Kingdom in which it was unequivocally stated that the complete liberation of Norway was one of the war aims of the Allied nations. Norway had in the meantime become a highly appreciated ally, both in London and in Washington. The Norwegian merchant marine was a military factor to be reckoned with, and soon the heroic struggle of the Norwegian 'Home Front' became known in the outside world.

During 1941-42 there was some friction between the Norwegian and Swedish governments; the Norwegian Government neither wished nor hoped that Sweden would give up her neutrality, but many Norwegians felt that the Swedes went too far in trying to satisfy Germany. Trygve Lie had been of the opinion that both Sweden and Denmark ought to be members of the Atlantic Alliance. It was, however, evident that this aim would conflict with the Swedish policy of neutrality. On the other hand, there was a strong desire in Sweden for a neutral Scandinavian bloc, and this fact alone served to irritate many Norwegians. Still, a very warm and friendly feeling towards the Norwegians was manifest in Sweden, and from 1943 on the reversal in strength of the two warring blocs afforded the Swedish Government a much easier position. Norwegians, both in Sweden and at home in Norway, received many kinds of aid and support from the Swedes, and from the summer of 1943 on the friction between Swedes and Norwegians was of no political significance. The relations with Denmark and the men of the Danish resistance were becoming ever heartier, especially after Christmas Møller, one of the leaders of the Danish resistance movement, arrived in England in 1942.

The Soviet Union entered the war in June 1941, a fact which gradually brought about a change in the strategic position of Norway. In 1941 and 1942, however, the Russians were on the defensive. The Germans threatened Moscow and Leningrad, and no one could possibly imagine that Russian forces in time would advance as far as Berlin. The Norwegian Government had, like all the other Western powers, greeted the Soviet Union as an ally, but did not see any reason for altering or modifying its 'Atlantic' orientation. But in 1943, following Stalingrad, the situation was somewhat different. The Russians assumed the offensive, and it soon became clear that the U.S.S.R. was to become the all-important factor in Eastern and Central Europe. The Norwegian Government also had to consider the fact that a larger or a smaller part of Norway in all probability would be liberated by the Red Army. Then, when the United States entered the war it became a real world war, and the regional plans were relegated to the background, while plans for a world organization came to the fore. Cooperation with the 'Big Three' became vital for Norway. On May 16, 1944, the Norwegian Government succeeded in signing similarly worded agreements with the great allies, whereby Norway was permitted to set up a civil government during the period of liberation of the country. The Russian conquest of eastern Finnmark in the autumn of 1944 did not create any difficulties worthy of mention, and that was also the case when British and American troops arrived in May 1945. In November 1944, however, Molotov had suddenly presented a demand to Trygve Lie to the effect that the two countries should jointly fortify Svalbard. The Russian demand was evidently prompted by strategic considerations, and was a harbinger of future Russian interest in the Arctic. The Norwegian Government, while agreeing to negotiate, made certain reservations, but the Russians did not pursue the matter after 1946.

Norway did not abandon her Atlantic policy, but as the war came to an end the desire for new world-wide organization based on big-power cooperation took the center of the stage. Due to her strategic location, Norway was especially interested in the possibility of cooperation among the Great Powers. If that could succeed, Norway's position would be secure. If it failed, the country would be in a very precarious position indeed. At the San Francisco Conference April-June 1945, some of the smaller states voiced their concern about the dominant position of the Great Powers under the new Charter, and especially about the veto right. But the Norwegian Government in the main approved of the veto as it was the condition for the Soviet Union's and, indeed, of the United States', joining the United Nations.

In San Francisco and later in London that autumn the Norwegian Government pursued a policy of so-called 'bridge-building'. This was indeed quite natural, as there was then prevalent a friendly attitude towards the Soviet Union among all the Western allies, a sympathetic feeling which was chiefly caused by Russia's immense contribution to the war effort. This was the fundamental reason for the fact that East and West were able to agree to the election of Trygve Lie as the first Secretary-General of the United Nations. He was succeeded as Norwegian Foreign Minister by Halvard Lange, who at first continued Lie's strategy of 'bridge-building'. This policy was also adhered to by the other Northern countries, including Sweden, where Foreign Minister Östen Undén continued to base his policy on the traditional ideal of Swedish neutrality—being neutral between East and West.

After long negotiations the Great Powers succeeded as early as 1946 in reaching agreement on the peace treaties with Finland, Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania. But the rise of Communist governments in several Eastern European countries and the civil war in Greece created uneasiness in the West, and in 1947 the 'Cold War' began in earnest. Some of the stages in this conflict were the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and the breakup of the negotiations about Germany. The United Nations became more and more a propaganda outlet, with the Russian propaganda growing more defiant and spiteful than ever. Moscow founded the Cominform and sought to sharpen class differences in the non-Communist countries, especially by means of politically prompted strikes. Czechoslovakia was taken over by the Communists in February 1948, and a very dangerous situation indeed was

brought about by the Berlin blockade of 1948-49. The Western Powers had by then demobilized their forces drastically, relying on the atom bomb as the foundation for their armed might. In the autumn of 1949 it was announced, however, that the Soviet Union also was able to manufacture atom bombs. Then followed, in 1949, the Communists' seizure of power in China, and in June 1950 the attack on the Republic of Korea. There is now no doubt that the Communist aggression in Korea was founded on an erroneous evaluation of the situation in both the political and military spheres. The United Nations acted swiftly to repel the aggressor under the leadership of the United States, and the invading forces were thrown back. But the war lasted more than three years, and even today we may wonder whether the Communists might not size up a situation wrongly once again and thus start a new war which might lead to a final Armageddon.

All these developments created widespread disquiet in Norway, as in the rest of the world, and brought with them a feeling that the very basis for a policy of 'bridge-building' had disappeared. When facing overt Communist aggression it was not easy or even possible to remain 'neutral'. One might hide under the table once or twice, but no one desired to remain there permanently. As early as the fall of 1947 there was a noticeable change in Norwegian public opinion. What made the greatest impression, however, was the coup in Czechoslovakia and the tragic death of Jan Masaryk, who as late as June 1947 had been on an official visit to Norway. During and after the war there had been a feeling of friendship and understanding between the Czechoslovak and Norwegian Governments, and Czechoslovakia had often been cited as proof of the claim that the Soviets would recognize and do business with free and democratic governments, even in countries which both strategically and in regard to their foreign relations lay inside the Russian 'zone of interest'. The United Nations was unable to come to the aid of Czechoslovakia, and the feeling became general among Norwegians that Norway could not either rely on security based solely on the U.N. It was of course impossible for Norway alone to repel an attack by a great power, and the only choice now was either a Scandinavian Defense Alliance or rapprochement to the Western Powers.

A Western Union between Great Britain, France, and the Benelux countries had been established in the beginning of 1948, on the initiative of Ernest Bevin; and during the summer of 1948 negotiations commenced between the Western Union and the United States and Canada about an Atlantic Pact. At the same time the Swedish and the Danish governments came out with proposals for a Northern Defense Alliance for the Scandinavian countries. Sweden was willing to join such an alliance provided Norway and Denmark agreed to greatly increase their armaments. Also, the Swedish Government insisted that this Northern Alliance should not under any circum-

stances be coordinated with any other alliance and was not to be interrelated with the North Atlantic Pact. For Norway, too, a Northern Defense Alliance would no doubt be the simpler and easier alternative. Norwegian rearmament, however, could only be effected through material support from the Western Powers, chiefly the United States. The American Government made it plain that the members of the Atlantic Pact would get priority as to deliveries of war materiel, all of which meant that little or nothing would be left over for a Northern Alliance. Even more important were the political considerations. The Norwegian Government had voiced its willingness to join a Northern Defense Alliance and forego membership in the Atlantic Pact, but it did reserve the right to consult with the Western Powers in regard to political problems impinging on the country's security. To this the Swedish Government would not agree. Foreign Minister Undén believed in the possibility that Sweden, at least for some time, would be able to keep out of a new world war. The Swedish Government therefore maintained that a Northern Alliance should not be bound by 'entangling alliances'. It is probable that considerations for Finland also influenced the Swedish position. Negotiations about a Northern Defense Alliance made no further progress, and in April 1949 Norway and Denmark joined NATO.

The Norwegian political tradition will always be part and parcel of the democratic tradition of the West, and this is also the case with Sweden. The difference in public opinion in the Northern countries is merely caused by reasons of strategy and the fact that Sweden was able to remain at peace during the last war, while Norway became involved. The main purpose of the Norwegian Government in joining NATO was to avoid a repetition of the ninth of April.

The Soviet Government soon gave vent to its dissatisfaction with the 'Atlantic' alignment of Norwegian foreign policy and proposed that Norway and the U.S.S.R. sign a treaty of non-aggression. Bilateral non-aggression pacts had indeed had a bad reputation ever since the time of Hitler, and in 1949 a Norwegian-Russian non-aggression pact would have appeared to be an act of demonstration against the Atlantic Pact. The offer was therefore rejected. In Norway there was some fear that the Atlantic Pact would make the country too dependent on the U.S.A. and that it would have the effect of seeming like a provocation against Russia.

The fact that Norway's adherence to the pact was supported by a practically unanimous Parliament and a great majority of the newspapers, is largely to the credit of Foreign Minister Halvard Lange. The purpose of the North Atlantic Pact was to bring about military and political cooperation between the United States, Great Britain, Canada, and the democratic countries on the continent and thus create a union which would be so strong that an aggressor would not dare attack it. If one of the NATO countries were invaded, the

forces of all the member countries would come to its defense and a possibility was thus created for the Western European countries, including Norway, to avoid a future occupation. The Atlantic Pact could not possibly be a threat against the Soviet Union. In the first place, the military forces which the Atlantic powers could possibly mobilize within the not too far distant future, would be too weak to set out on a march to Moscow—an undertaking which under any circumstances is extremely hazardous. To this should be added the fact that public opinion in the NATO countries does not favor or desire a 'preventive war.' The Norwegian Foreign Minister has time and again stressed the fact that the Atlantic nations ought to seize every opportunity to negotiate outstanding issues between East and West. Furthermore, the Norwegian Government has declared that foreign troops will not be stationed at Norwegian bases unless Norway is attacked or threatened with aggression.

The Norwegian Government has participated in the framing and the strengthening of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the organ through which the aims of the Pact are realized. It has also attempted to make NATO and its Council a living political reality. The small member nations have a right to be consulted and be advised of those policies of the Great Powers which concern NATO. The Norwegian Government considers NATO to be something more than a military alliance, and it has proposed that the organization initiate 'civilian' projects which will serve to unite the member states even more closely. It has also suggested that members of the parliaments of the NATO countries be given the opportunity to become better acquainted with the organization.

The greatest political problem facing the NATO states since 1950 has been the rearmament of Germany. The idea that the Germans should join in defending their country against a possible Russian invasion was originally put forth by the Americans. It was met with much skepticism in Norway and the other formerly occupied countries. The French Government's reply was a proposal to create a European Defense Community and a 'European Army,' in which the German forces would be integrated with troops from the democratic countries of the Continent-France, Italy, and the Benelux nations. These countries would through the actual leadership of the 'European Army' get a certain political and military control over the German units. Later many French politicians changed their minds about a 'European Army.' They were afraid that the new Germany would play too dominant a role in the Army and presented new demands for guarantees against a rising German nationalism. In Norway the general opinion was that the 'European Army' was the best possible guarantee that the German army would march neither to the East nor to the West. Norway, in addition, favored having German troops protect the southern defense perimeter of the Scandinavian countries. But the 'European Army' idea failed, and the Norwegian Government in conjunction with the other NATO powers turned to the question of West Germany's joining the Atlantic Pact and the Western European Union.

In the fall of 1954 the members of the then defunct European Defense Community together with the United States, Great Britain, and Canada at meetings in London and Paris agreed to invite Germany into these organizations and permit the country to rearm under international control. The Norwegian Government declared that it was in agreement with this policy, and in October the Storting accepted with a large majority German membership in NATO. The question whether Norway ought to join the Western European Union was discussed, but no action was decided upon.

At the same time, however, it was quite clear that the Soviet Union was entitled to certain 'guarantees' against a German aggression on its Western border. The Norwegian Government therefore followed with much interest the discussions about the various plans for 'guarantees.' Norway will not, of course, wish to see NATO weakened because of considerations for the U.S.S.R. Norway considers NATO to be the very cornerstone of its foreign policy, for the reason that the Treaty unites the United States and Western Europe and thus creates a balance of power, however uncertain, in the world.

Norway has also participated wholeheartedly in the work of the Council of Europe—both in the Council of Ministers and in the Assembly. The Norwegian Government has evidenced less concern about constitutional plans and changes and is in this respect in agreement with the United Kingdom; the Norwegians have favored a concrete, 'functional' cooperation to solve a smaller number of specific, practical problems. The Norwegian Government will support any and all efforts leading towards positive cooperation between the democratic countries of Europe, and is convinced that the Council of Europe, perhaps more than any other organization, can allay the old antagonism between France and Germany. There is in Norway, however, a widespread belief that Europe is too small to be a self-sufficient military and economic unit. In any case, it is no more than natural that Norway places the chief stress on an Atlantic Union which includes the United States, Great Britain, Canada, and Western Europe, while she considers a European Union, whose center of gravity is on the Continent, to be of rather less importance.

Denmark, Iceland, and Norway are all members of NATO, and this fact alone has quite naturally brought about a certain delimitation of their cooperation with Sweden. Still, the periodic meetings between the Nordic Foreign Ministers continue, although military and security problems are left off the agenda; and both in the United Nations and in the Council of Europe the Scandinavian representatives usually agree on the policies to be followed. But there are certain limits to the possible economic cooperation

between the Northern countries. They do not fully supplement one another, and are even competitors to a great extent. In Denmark especially, there has been much talk of a Northern Customs Union. Such a union would, however, create many difficulties for Norwegian industry and agriculture which would need huge investments in order to be able to compete in a Scandinavian market. Even if, as is intended, agriculture is kept outside the scope of such a union, a Scandinavian market would be, according to the Norwegians, too small as an economic unit to be of benefit to the participating countries. This does not mean that fruitful cooperation is not possible in many fields, perhaps especially in investments. Moreover, there are important common features in the social and cultural conditions in the Northern countries, and these should be explored further. There is also widespread and increasing cooperation among professional people and organizations, with numerous inter-Scandinavian meetings being held every year.

A new addition to the complex system of inter-Scandinavian cooperation is the Nordic Council. Constituted in January 1953, the Council meets periodically and consists of 16 representatives from each of the three countries, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and six from Iceland. They are all elected by their respective parliaments. The Council elects its own Presidium, which consists of a President, and three Vice-Presidents. The Council is consultative and advisory and can only make recommendations to the governments of the four countries. So far, it has chiefly been concerned with concrete, practical questions. It has taken steps, in the socio-political field, toward a common inter-Scandinavian system of social security; it has already succeeded in making the Northern countries a single unified passport area, and it has proposed regulations which in time will create a common Scandinavian labor market. There is no doubt that the Nordic Council has great possibilities in playing a leading role in the field of economic and cultural cooperation.

New organs for international or regional cooperation are constantly being created, a fact which makes one wonder what the role of the United Nations will be in the future. The people of Norway have believed in and taken much interest in the U.N., an interest which was stimulated by the election of their compatriot Trygve Lie to be the first Secretary-General. But following the collapse of Great-Power cooperation, the U.N. cannot possibly be an effective organ for 'collective security' without losing its world-embracing character. The U.N. has been and is a 'forum' which too often has been misused as the outlet for invidious propaganda; but it has served as a safety valve, and it is indeed far to be preferred that nations bawl one another out than that they shoot at one another. The meetings at the U.N. also afford an opportunity for the leaders of different countries to meet and also to negotiate, if the parties so wish. The U.N. is also the center for a world-wide social and humanitarian work. Norway, since the days of Fridtjof Nansen, has had

an honored tradition in humanitarian work, and the Norwegian Government has participated in the work of the World Health Organization, in the work for refugees, in UNESCO, and in many other organs of the U.N. There has been much sympathy for this work in Norway, as an example of which we can mention the campaign for the India Aid two years ago. Unfortunately, however, in many cases difficulties have been caused by political differences among nations, and the Soviet Union has boycotted much of this splendid work.

Still, the political functions of the U.N. are, in spite of everything, of very great importance. The organization can serve as the intermediary between the underdeveloped regions and the industrialized and technically developed countries. A number of former colonies have now become independent states, and these new nations have many delegates in the U.N. where they know how to make their voices heard. In Norway, which never has had any colonies, there is much sympathy for the new countries and for those colonial peoples who have not yet achieved complete independence. Public opinion has been wide awake on this point, and the Norwegian delegation to the U.N. has often voted against the colonial powers, resulting in a certain amount of ruffled feelings, especially in France. Norway welcomes all new nations and hopes that they will participate actively in international cooperation. It is hoped that this will happen without bloodshed or civil war. This presupposes, however, a will to cooperate and a willingness to compromise, even by the new countries. The Norwegian Government cannot go so far as to disregard the U.N. Charter even if the colonial peoples should benefit by such action.

Norway has recognized the Communist Government of China because this government very obviously has the *de facto* power in the country and is accepted by the majority of the Chinese people. The Norwegian Government also maintains that the Peiping Government should represent China in the U.N. This, of course, could not be effected as long as the Peiping Government participated actively in the war in Korea. Norway adhered to the U.N. action against the Communists in Korea and gave humanitarian and economic support, as it would not have been of much use to send small Norwegian forces to the Far East and thus bring about a further weakening in the defense of Norway. It seems quite right that military security, especially in the case of small nations, be backed up with regional arrangements, but the United Nations, on the other hand, should, in the opinion of the Norwegian Government, become as universal as possible and all those states that wish to join should be accepted into the organization.

The question of Charter revision is coming up this year, and it may then be possible to make certain reforms. Many nations will at that time seek to abolish or reduce the veto right in the Security Council. We must suppose, however, that the Soviet Union will insist on retaining the veto and it will certainly not be wise to pursue this course so far that the U.N. will be split wide open. In his great speech of December 8, 1953, President Eisenhower very dramatically called the attention of the world to the ever increasing danger inherent in the continuing production of atom and hydrogen bombs and submitted a new and practical plan for world cooperation regarding this problem. It seems self-evident that technical progress alone will sooner or later necessitate the formation of some kind of world government. But the time is not yet ripe, and an attempt to transform the U.N. into a world federation would only serve to increase the tension between the Great Powers. One must be thankful for the fact that the Atlantic Pact has created a tenuous balance in the world—a balance which is a frail, but for the time being the best possible, guarantee of peace and security.

Arne Ording is Professor of History in the University of Oslo, and also Editor-in-Chief of the periodical Internasjonal Politikk.





Peder Byttner

THE TERRACE AT SOLLIDEN RESTAURANT

SKANSEN

BY BETTY BURNETT

THERE are few cities today which can boast of a museum as its favorite playground. But Stockholm can and does.

On the edge of Djurgården, one of the many islands which make up Stockholm, is a small, lightly wooded plateau. According to historians, this plateau had been used as a "skans," or small redoubt, and entrenchments undoubtedly had been dug there hundreds of years ago to aid in the protection of the waterway entrance to Stockholm. It was on top of this plateau that Artur Hazelius, the one-time schoolteacher who founded the Nordic Museum, placed the first buildings, the nucleus of his outdoor museum demonstrating Sweden's past culture.

But Skansen is more than "just a museum." Any five visitors will give five different descriptions of Skansen. To children it is a zoo, where they can see animals and birds living in pits resembling their native habitats. It is a place to dabble in brooks, play on the swings and seesaws, chase the almost tame ducks and geese. They have their own theater where they act in plays for an audience peopled exclusively by children. A Lilliputian train snorts its way through the woods and glens, giving its miniature passengers a scaleddown sightseeing tour. To those a little older, Skansen is a place to ski, go sledding and skating during the winter; during the summer to partake in the midsummer festivities or to dance the



Peder Byttner

SEGLORA CHURCH, WHICH IS OVER 200 YEARS OLD

colorful national dances. For music lovers, and in Sweden these are plentiful, the concerts are among the most popular events at Skansen during the spring and summer. Here they have a chance to listen to some of the world's most outstanding artists at a price far below that of the regular concert houses. There are under-the-stars dancing to a modern orchestra and an amphitheater where plays having a national motif are given. There are excellent restaurants, coffee verandas, refreshment stands, all of which are inexpensive and which give the visitor a respite during his wanderings. There are many romantic paths along which to stroll during the fascinating northern twilight. There are magnificent views over all parts of Stockholm. Elderly people come to Skansen with their handiwork or a book to spend a fine summer day under the trees. Or perhaps they recall memories which are stirred by the old buildings. For it is quite plausible that they once lived in a cottage of the types displayed at Skansen.

Skansen is all of these things. Sometimes it is almost difficult to remember that Hazelius had planned it to show the way in which people lived during the past centuries. He had a theory that history was not only painless, it really was fun. He believed that knowledge and a love of the past are an essential foundation for the future and for all kinds of progress. His dream grew and developed in his mind for years, and in August of 1891, it became a reality. And it did prove his theory of history's being fun, for today Skansen has more than two million visitors a year, even more than the world's richest museum, the Louvre in Paris.

Hazelius' plan was to have the homes and buildings of the Swedish peasant, as well as the animals and the flora so dominant in their lives, represented at Skansen. Well-preserved buildings from the 16th and 17th centuries were dis-



Peder Byttner

HÄLLESTADSTAPELN

This bell-tower from the province of Ostergötland rises 120 feet in the air, and is an extraordinary example of peasant architecture from the early 1700's.



Swedish National Travel Office

THE CHARMING SKOGAHOLM MANOR WHICH WAS FIRST ERECTED AROUND 1680, IN THE PROVINCE OF NÄRKE

mantled, transported from their original sites, and reconstructed at Skansen exactly as they had been built. Farm buildings were grouped around an open yard, and then, to heighten the feeling of reality. Hazelius had them furnished with the tapestries, the furniture, the tools, and the implements peculiar to the district from which the farm (or gård) originated. There are five of these gårds at Skansen, all complete to the finest detail, even to the women dressed in the week-day dress of the peasant wife, and as she sits at her spinning, carding or weaving, she tells stories of the peasants' lives and customs to Skansen visitors.

Besides these peasant gårds, other buildings familiar to the landscape of past centuries were brought to Skansen. A beacon tower, an old church, belltowers, windmills, a stockade, a Norwegian storehouse from the early 1300's, Viking rune stones, a smithy.

To round out the picture of old Sweden, a large manor house, typical for the gentry of that period, was re-erected at Skansen, complete with stables and sheds, orchard, and herb garden. And a city quarter was rebuilt along a winding path, with all the curious shops familiar to the citizens of the 18th century: the apothecary, the tannery, the combmaker, the printer and bookbinder, the gold- and silversmiths, but probably the most popular with the visitors are the pottery shop and the glassblowers' hut where the objects made during the demonstrations are sold to the public.

From the tiny plot of land which Hazelius bought in the spring of 1891, Skansen has gradually expanded until it now covers an area of 75 acres, more than ten times its original size. The buildings which he first brought from



Peder Byttner

THE OLD BOLLNÄS MARKET PLACE, A MECCA FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO EAT WHILE WANDERING



Swedish National Travel Office

OLD FARM HOUSES FROM BLEKINGE



Swedish National Travel Office

A LAPPISH STOREHOUSE

It is built on posts in order to safeguard the possessions from damage by wolves and other animals.

their original provinces have been added to until they now number more than 100.

But, unlike the majority of museums, Skansen is alive—alive with voices, laughter, music. It is a gathering place for Stockholmers many times during the year. On Walpurgis Night (April 30), the night which by tradition belongs to the students, Skansen is ablaze with the lights of their torches and it rings with their traditional songs. Their white student caps (won when they graduate and cherished for a lifetime) are donned on this eve, and the sight of this sea of white caps in varying stages of age, plus



Swedish National Travel Office

A WINDMILL OF ANCIENT TYPE FROM THE ISLAND OF GLAND

the crowds who come to watch the ceremonies, is not soon to be forgotten. During the Christmas season, starting about the end of November, the Christmas market is a great attraction, where all the articles sold—ceramics, straw ornaments and figures, masterpieces of carving, woven goods, embroidered linens, pewter and copperware—are made by Skansen experts.

Midsummer Eve is the night when everyone from "can walk to can't" dance around the maypole and generally make merry in honor of this, the shortest night of the year. Around the beginning of each year, Skansen sponsors a ski race, which draws crowds from far and wide, for skiing is Sweden's national sport. During the spring, there is probably not a youngster in Stockholm who



Peder Byttner

THE OPEN-AIR CONCERT HALL



Peder Byttner

FOLK DANCES, HELD IN THE YARD OF A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY FARM, ARE A POPULAR ATTRACTION



Swedish National Travel Office

A COMB-MAKER'S WORKSHOP AT SKANSEN

does not wait patiently hour after hour for his first glimpse of the annual polar bear cubs. And, of course, it is almost compulsory for them to take part in the contest of naming them. People also get married at Skansen. The old Seglora church is the scene of many a wedding, for couples come from all over

Sweden to be married in this little 225vear-old church.

Skansen is all that Artur Hazelius had planned. But it is more, too. One local newspaper described Skansen as "the living past and the living present co-existing." It has become Sweden's pride and the Stockholmer's joy.

Betty Burnett is an American free-lance writer, now residing in Sweden,

NJALA, THE GREATEST OF SAGAS

BY GWYN JONES

THERE has never been any doubt among Icelanders that the greatest of all sagas is that Brennu-Njáls Saga which for almost one hundred years has been known to the English reader in Dasent's pioneer rendering, The Story of Burnt Njal. It is permissible, even proper, to have a favorite elsewhere: the chivalric and sentimental reader may respond more warmly to the fine feeling and noble situations of Laxdæla Saga; those who love high poetry and fierce adventure will always find Egils Saga irresistible; while the passionate regard of many Icelanders for the saga of the crossed and outlawed Grettir is a moving revelation of how a people may find its soul mirrored and its fate expressed in the tale of one man. But if we are seeking one work to demonstrate the achievement of Saga, Njála (to give it its title of affection) will be that work. Far more than any of its rivals it has claims to be the national epic of Iceland.

First, Njála by its place in the chronological record as well as by its literary excellence marks the culmination of saga art. This had developed from the historical works of the twelfth century, sometimes annalistic, sometimes legend-

ary and edifying, but at no time productive of a literary masterpiece. Throughout the thirteenth century we observe how the creative artist is gaining on the historian, and how with freedom comes an increasing mastery of style and matter. Snorri Sturluson's Egils Saga is one great landmark, Njála another. In the former the incomparable historian of the North showed what might be done with historical and traditional material pragmatically and artistically treated. The first part of his saga, telling of King Harald Fairhair and Thórólf Kveldúlfsson, of their friendship, estrangement and quarrel, and how the king slew his great retainer jealously (and yet with justification), was a model of narrative and character-drawing not to be surpassed by any later writer in the saga kind; but the life of the poet Egil, to which this is the prelude, is memorable rather for the brilliance of its episodes than for sustained power. Then, half a century later, about 1280, the south of Iceland produced the nameless master whose absolute control of his material, together with his perfected prose style, led to such a triumph of realistic narrative art as Njála.

It may well have appeared to the authors and schools of late thirteenth-century Iceland that the remote south or south-east had contributed less than its share to the corpus of saga. Compared with the firths of the west and northwest it had, indeed, produced virtually nothing. Or at least nothing that has been preserved. The Vatnajökull and Markarfijót, Fljótshlið and Thórsmörk, were not on the saga map. To anyone who knows what the sagas mean to the Icelandic landscape, and what that landscape means to the sagas, the thought is a startling one. It is hardly an exag-

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article by Professor Gwyn Jones appeared originally in The Literary Supplement of The Times (London) to mark the publication last year of Brennu-Njáls Saga in a new and annotated Icelandic edition by Professor Einar Ol. Sveinsson of the University of Iceland. The Review is privileged to be able to reprint this article in conjunction with the recent publication by The American-Scandinavian Foundation and the New York University Press of a new English translation of Njál's Saga by Carl F. Bayerschmidt and Lee M. Hollander.

geration to say that Njála gave this part of Iceland a soul, so that for to-day's traveler each place-name there is hallowed by its past, while his every stride strikes a tragic or heroic echo from its stones. Consider the lovely hill-slope of Hlíðarendi, Gunnar's home, where the wandering channels of Mark River carve the black sands of the seaward plain and the horizon dies behind the purple tusks of the Westman Islands and the cloud-hung glaciers of the Eyjafjöll. It was here, as Njála tells us, that the outlawed Gunnar rode down to his exile, and was thrown from his horse so that his face was turned again towards home, and cried (though he knew that his life depended on his going away): "Lovely is the hillside, so that it has never looked so lovely to me, the cornfields white and the homefield mown-and I will ride back home and never leave it." And so he did, and so he died, and is part of the scene for ever. It would be easy to adduce a long list of places where the landvættir or land-spirits had never found a dwelling but for Njála.

Then Njála is the picture of an age. Just as War and Peace includes within its world not only the Bezukhovs, the Rostovs, the Bolkonskis and the Kuragins, but peasant, soldier, clerk and seamstress, Berthier and Kutuzov, Tsar and Emperor, and even Platon Karataev's dog, so Njála has room not only for Njál and his sons and for such southern families as are their enemies or friends, but for all the leading men of Iceland too, Snorri Godi, Gudmund the Mighty, Skapti Thóroddsson, and further afield for the kings and earls of Norway, Denmark, Orkney and Ireland; for hucksters, beggar-women, farmers and sailors, and even for the hound Sám whose dying howl announced Gunnar's approaching doom. There are some twenty-five fully drawn characters, and these are surrounded by scores of shrewdly delineated lesser persons who between them give us the very feel of the great days of the Republic. Nor is the picture one of a confined society. If the young Icelanders are farmers' sons, they are many of them peasant princes too, who have rubbed shoulders with kings and noblemen and louted to none of them. The heartland of the saga is Iceland, from the deep rifts of Thingvellir to the southern ice-sheet; but its events reach out over northern and western Europe. Paradoxically, it is the more Icelandic for its awareness of the world outside. The heartland shows truer against the wide horizons.

It follows that Njála is a full book. The main theme is never suspended: the burning of Njál, all that preceded it and all that was fated to follow, these are before us from the first sentences to the last. But this sequence of cause and event is enriched by much else. Njála is the saga of law par excellence; it is rich in constitutional history; the story of the conversion to Christianity is amply presented. The law, the constitution, and the change of faith are essential to the private histories of the characters. Njála is not a historical thesis which needs human heroes; it is a work of realistic fiction which uses history with superb skill for its own creative purposes. Its ultimate concern is with something which transcends historical fact or tradition-and that is human destiny. So the old religion and the new are needed, and prophecy and the supernatural together with ingredients noble and mean, wise and foolish, important and petty, and sometimes ambiguous. These are presented directly through human beings, their thoughts, motives, and actions. For the most part the saga is heroic or tragic, yet from time to time the note may be homely or comic, the pointing and counterpointing is most delicate. What men do, and why they do it, and what happens to them-these are the problems cogitated and the issues displayed. Njála proceeded not only from a skilled hand but from a richly stored mind. Its author was markedly influenced by Laxdæla, and was learned in earlier sagas generally; he was well versed in historical records, both genealogical and narrative, native and foreign; the lawbooks he had at his fingers' ends, and his knowledge of patristic and other religious literature was extensive. To this book-learning he could add a wealth of oral tradition whose volume and variety we are only now

coming to appreciate.

His main concern, as has been said, was with human destiny. The hero of the first third of the saga is Gunnar, one of the noblest men that ever lived in Iceland. It was his fortune (and misfortune) to marry the beautiful, spoiled, and trouble-bent Hallgerd. "She was fair-haired, and so dowered with it that she might hide herself in it; but she was prodigal and fierce-hearted." Many men had died because of her, this perilous maiden who grew worse after marriage; and Gunnar was the dearest sacrifice to her imperious and enigmatic temper. She involved him against his will in so many feuds that eventually two-score of his enemies besieged him in his house. Only his wife and mother were with him, but he held them off till his bowstring was cut through. It was now that he asked for two locks of his wife's long hair, to twist into a new string; and it was now with her snaketongue that she tauntingly denied him his request. Soon he was dead, after one of the unforgettable defenses in heroic literature; but Hallgerd lived on to embroil the sons of Njál more deeply in a new feud which would lead to an even more destructive climax.

Njál was Gunnar's best friend, an older man with a houseful of turbulent sons, including the troll-ugly homicidal Skarphedin. Time and time again he was able to save Gunnar from the disasters in which Hallgerd's pride and greed engulfed him. He was a wise and

peace-loving man, loyal and magnanimous, at once blest and racked by his ability to read the future. Not that he was a blind fatalist: men, he knew, had their choice of action, but that choice once made, Njál knew what must follow. Thus he foresaw Gunnar's death if he would not go abroad, and the moment came when he foresaw his own. The most unbearable of all the burdens laid on him by his wisdom and foresight was when his son Skarphedin came home to tell him that he had killed his foster-brother Höskuld.

"Bitter tidings these," says Njál, "and bad to hear, for indeed this grief touches me so close that I think it would have been better to lose two of my sons and

have Höskuld live."

"It is some excuse for you," says Skarphedin, "that you are an old man, and it is only to be expected that it would touch you close."

"No less than my age," says Njál, "is the fact that I know better than you

what will follow."

"What will follow?" asked Skarphedin.

"My death," says Njál, "and my wife's death, and the death of all my sons."

The duty of vengeance for Höskuld fell upon Flosi from ice-girt Svínafell. He hoped to avoid bloodshed, but events and personalities proved too strong for this. It was Flosi's destiny that, hate the task as he would, he must burn Njál and all his family indoors. It is because he accepted his destiny that he is sögulegt, worth telling about. Even at the burning he wishes to spare all save the slayers of Höskuld. He calls the women and children and all the servants out to safety, and they go. Then, as the hall blazes, he begs Njál to come out too.

"I have no wish to come out," answers Njál, "for I am an old man and little fitted to avenge my sons, and I will not live my life in shame."

Then Flosi spoke to Bergthóra [Njál's

wife]: "Come out, lady, for I would not for anything burn you indoors."

"I was given to Njál young," said Bergthóra, "and it was my promise to him that we should share the same fate."

And so, their destiny accepted, as Gunnar and Flosi had accepted theirs, they perish by the fire, and all their sons, fierce and terrible men, perish too. Yet the burning of Bergthórshvoll, as Flosi only too well knew, was "a great and ill deed" which could solve nothing. The balances sway anew, and now it is Kári, Njál's son-in-law, whose infant son had also died in the fire, who inherits the sacred and inalienable duty of a bloody revenge. For years Kári hunted down the burners, in Iceland and abroad. All other men took atonement in time, but he took none. Atonement came in the end when his ship was cast away on the coast near Svinafell. He reached Flosi's home in the storm, a helpless man, seeking safety, and as he came inside the house his foe knew him and sprang up to meet him, and kissed him, and set him down in the high seat by his side. And we know that all the vast orchestration of the saga has been leading to this last clear note of reconciliation. Suddenly there is no more to be said. "And there I end Burnt-Njál's saga."

Njála is a book big and rich enough to be most things to most men. It exists magnificently at the level of an adventure story (which is where most of us first meet it); while for riper minds it provides a noble descant on the theme of our human mystery. It has always been held a document of high importance for students of the Saga Age in Iceland, of the Heroic Age of Germania, or of epical, heroic and tragic literature in general, but its final excellence is in itself and for itself, neither borrowed from comparisons nor based on scholastic utility. It is a book big enough to offer assurance and achieve inevitability. Gunnar will be killed, Njál will be

burned. Flosi and Kári will be reconciled. These events, we know, are not to be evaded; but they must not be hurried on, or anticipated either. For Njála's massive certainty thrives on a shimmering interplay of yea and nay, of hopes raised and poised and raised again, then dashed. How easily Gunnar might have lived. How easily the slaying of Höskuld could have been compounded. At how many points the tragic action seems to be arrested and might be diverted. "If only," we say, "if only -." For this is life itself moving before us, the moment hardly to be determined when the casual hardens into the inescapable. Yet for the author, his plan is so sure that he need neither loiter nor hasten over its unfolding.

Events must be seen in true perspective, people in their right context. Before we meet Gunnar, for example, we must appreciate the deep fatality that lies in Hallgerd, his wife-to-be. Only then can we see his predicament as his friends and neighbors saw it. There is an elaborate pattern of action and thought which displays the wisdom and unselfishness of Njál and the dignity of his wife Bergthóra, and this we must study in full before we feel the horror and pity of their destruction. And if Flosi is to command our respect and win our affection, we must understand how a good man may be left not with a choice between right and wrong, but with a sick decision as to what is bad and what still worse. And in the author's grand design all these things are related to the social, legal, political and religious issues of their day.

It was said earlier in this article that Njála was written about the year 1280, at a time when the saga-writers had evolved by long practice what has often been regarded as the perfect oral style of story-telling. It has been preserved in very early manuscripts indeed, so that we feel ourselves close to the missing

archetype. It is now just twenty-one years ago since Professor Einar Ól. Sveinsson published his first study of the saga and argued against the theory then prevalent of a saga built by accretion on the foundations of two lost and independent sagas about Gunnar and Njál, and with a long textual history behind it. Instead, he saw Njála as a saga written once and for all by a single author, and this view, with all that it implies for our notion of the origin and development of saga literature, has now gained almost universal credence. In 1943 appeared his A Njálsbúð, a substantial work of criticism of Njála as a work of art. In 1952 and 1953 respectively were published the Icelandic and English versions of his study of the Njála manuscripts. And now we have the edition itself, with a comprehensive apparatus, produced in the noble style of the Islenzk Fornrit series from Reykjavík. If any saga from the classical period at once challenged and deserved the erudition, the taste, and the devotion which the Professor of Icelandic Literature in the University of Iceland has lavished upon his task, it was surely that which has now received them. Brennu-Njáls Saga, of all sagas greatest, of all sagas best.

Gwyn Jones is Professor of English at the University College of Wales in Aberystwyth. He has translated two books published by The American-Scandinavian Foundation, Four Icelandic Sagas and The Vatnsdalers' Saga, and the Foundation will also publish his Egil's Saga. He is translator of the Welsh Mabinogion in Everyman's Library and author of several novels and books about Welsh life.





Danish Information Of FAROESE PONIES BY THE RUINS OF THE OLD CATHEDRAL AT KIRKEBØ

THE FAROE ISLANDS TODAY

BY NIELS ELKÆR-HANSEN

Reprinted from the Danish Foreign Office Journal

THE Faroe Islands followed Norway, of which they were a dependency, into a union with Denmark in 1380. When, after the Treaty of Kiel in 1814, Norway was united with Sweden, they remained under Danish rule together with Iceland and Greenland, and they have been part of the kingdom of Denmark ever since.

The Faroes elect two members to the Danish Parliament in Copenhagen. The remoteness of the islands, the distinctive life of their inhabitants, and the fact that the Faroese language, though a branch of the Scandinavian group, differs widely from Danish made it inevitable that the question of self-government in one form or another should arise and be discussed fairly early.

The Second World War involved five years of complete separation and during this time the islands were left to their own resources. This is the special background to the renewed demand for a measure of self-government after the war. The Home Rule Act passed in 1948 granted the locally elected assembly, the Løgting, legislative powers in certain spheres, chiefly those connected with the Faroese economy. Foreign affairs, the police and the administration of justice, social welfare, education, and other matters of common concern remain the responsibility of the central Danish Government.

The Act recognizes Faroese as the principal language of the islands, but permits the use of Danish in all public business and requires that it shall be well and properly taught in all schools.

The law legalizes the use of the Faroese flag, a red cross with a blue border on



Danish Information Office SHEEP FOR SLAUGHTER ARE BEING SENT TO THE TRADING STATION BY MAIL BOAT

a white ground, and this is now flown by all ships registered in the islands. It is permissible to fly the Danish flag ashore and it is, of course, flown from Government ships and buildings.

In 1949, Faroese currency notes were introduced. But they must be fully backed by Danish kroner held in a special reserve account with the National Bank of Denmark and are convertible into other Danish currency at any time at a fixed rate of one to one.

The Faroes are situated in the North Atlantic in latitude 62°, and are 850 miles from the rest of Denmark. They form a small rocky archipelago of 18 inhabited and a few uninhabited islands, with a total area of approximately 540 square miles. The combination of high latitude and proximity to the Gulf Stream gives them a climate without great extremes of temperature.

Vegetation, though sparse, is sufficient for extensive sheep-farming, which forms the basis of the islands' agriculture and which until fifty years ago was their principal occupation. A growing population and the development of a money economy, however, have involved a transition during the last two generations from a partly self-supporting peasant and fishing community to one based on deep-sea fishing and large-scale exports. Owing to the rapid growth in the population, agriculture with supplementary in-shore fishing has become totally inadequate. Agricultural settlements are being depopulated as their inhabitants gravitate to larger centers where it is easier to get employment on sea-going vessels. But agriculture retains its great importance as a supplier of milk, mutton, and potatoes to the home market.

This change in the economic structure has made the Faroese community extremely sensitive to changing trade cycles, just as the drift of population to fishing and cod-processing centers has given rise to unemployment, previously an unknown problem.

A Living from the Sea

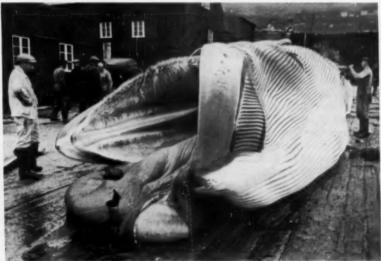
Of the total population of 32,000, about one-third get their living direct from the sea in a manner totally different from their ancestors. They no longer fish from open boats in-shore but chiefly from sea-going vessels in ocean waters off Iceland and Greenland and in the White Sea.

For the last twenty years the Faroese economy has been principally based on the export of fish and fish products. Exports in recent years have totalled 60-70 million kroner annually, and fish, fish products, and whale products have accounted for over 90 per cent of this amount.

During the Occupation, exports consisted mainly of fresh fish which was sold to Britain. But after the war the



Danish Information Office MODERN TRAWLERS IN TORSHAVN HARBOR



Danish Information Office
THERE ARE TONS OF GOOD NUTRITIOUS MEAT IN THIS FIN WHALE



Danish Information Office

FROM THE VILLAGE OF KVIVIK: THE HAY HAS BEEN CUT AND STACKED, AND SHEEPSKINS HAVE BEEN HUNG UP TO DRY

islands have reverted to their traditional production of salted and dried cod (hlipfish) for southern Europe. At present this forms some 60 per cent of the total exports. Spain is once more the principal customer country, though Italy and Greece are important markets for salted fish. Spanish consumers like a large, white fish. Owing to changes in the stock, however, a rather large proportion of the fish now being caught are small. For these it is hoped to develop a market in South America, and fairly large shipments have already been made to Brazil.

Herring-a New Line

Fishery research ships operating after the war located big herring shoals north of the Faroes. The population was quick to take advantage of this discovery, so far with satisfactory results. It is a welcome additional source of income. Last year, 120,000 barrels of salted herring were produced and principally exported to Russia and Sweden. There are several reasons why the arrival of herrings has been welcomed. Small and old vessels can be profitably employed in catching them; and given the development of herring fishing, fishermen would no longer be totally dependent on dried fish.

Birds and Whales

The weaving and knitting of wool, carried on as a domestic craft, has long been of great importance to the Faroese economy. Faroese sweaters, popular with seamen and sometimes called "Iceland jerseys," are well known, but nowadays furnishing fabrics are also made from Faroese wool. Side by side with this production goes bird-catching. The rocky cliffs teem with millions of sea-birds which nest on ledges high above the sea. The bird-catchers are lowered down the precipitous cliff face by means of ropes and make their catch as they dangle between sky and sea. Nowadays this method is supplemented by shooting, but only in the open sea where there is

no risk of disturbing brooding flocks.

The Faroe Islands have two whaling stations and, under international convention, whaling may be carried on with not more than three vessels operating from each. The whale chiefly caught is the rorqual. Some of the meat is sold fresh locally, the oil and other products being exported.

The hunting of the blackfish or ca'ing whale deserves special mention. These 6-16 ft. sea mammals have had great economic importance in the past, and though blackfish-hunting, like bird-catching, has lost much of its importance, it is still carried on in the traditional manner by the entire population, just as the catch is still divided according to ancient rules which reflect former social attitudes. Everybody gets a share in this precious winter meat, including the old and feeble who are unable to share in the hunt.

Industrial Expansion

The rocks of the Faroe Islands consist mainly of basalt, of ancient volcanic origin. It is used for stone facings, monu-



Danish Information Office FROM A FAROESE COAL MINE



Danish Information Office THE OAR AND THE POCKET-KNIFE ARE INDISPENSABLE THROUGHOUT LIFE

ments, road surfaces, etc. The beds of hard basalt alternate with thinner layers of tuff, a stone formed by pressure from volcanic ash. It is a material admirably suited to the production of red-lead paint, and the Faroese product is marketed under the name Færøsit.

There are coal deposits in the Faroes, though up to now it has not been possible to exploit them for export. But, along with peat found in mountain bogs, it is of great importance in supplying domestic fuel needs.

Early this year a big hydro-electric plant was completed on Strømø, the largest of the islands in the group. Together with a diesel plant at Torshavn, the capital, this now supplies 18,000 of the total population of 32,000 with cheaper light and power. It should greatly help to expand Faroese local industries, chiefly fish processing—dry-



Danish Information Office

BLACKFISH HUNTING—A REMARKABLE FORM OF WHALE CATCHING STILL CARRIED ON IN THE FAROES

The whales appear in large schools and are driven from boats into shallow water, where the wounded animals are killed near the shore.

ing, cold storage, and canning. Its erection shows that the need to expand the productive apparatus has been appreciated. Important constructional projects have been carried out in other directions as well, including, since the war, badly needed extensions to the harbors.

Magnificent Scenery

Every summer visitors come to the Faroes to fish and to enjoy the splendid scenery, though many others are discouraged from doing so by the long journey and the humid climate.

Those who do make the journey are enthralled by the northern summer, with the longest day lasting 20 hours and the night almost as light, in scenery which it takes a poet to describe. This is how it was described by the Faroese writer Jørgen-Frantz Jacobsen, whose early death was a great loss to literature:

"If you did not know that the Faroes were a group of very small islands you might think you had a continent before you. The narrow sounds and fjords are well hidden; you sense their presence only as ravines between the mountains and you have to get very high to see their glistening water. . . . But up north, 25-30 miles from Torshavn, all land suddenly ends. . . . It is so violent that you can shudder to think of it; it is a natural drama. Mylingur, the northernmost mountain on Strømø, slopes upwards to a height of 1,850 feet. And then suddenly it is over! There is no more. The land rears and ends with a bellow over the Norwegian Sea. And mile after mile, right up to a distant, green-glinting icy fringe in the Arctic, there are only rolling waters."

Amid this scenery live a people who can trace their ancestry back to the Vikings who came from Norway about the year 1000. Memories of the Faroese past are preserved in their language and customs.

An Ancient Language

The Faroese language is nearest related to Icelandic and rural Norwegian vernacular and was originally both a written and a spoken language. Fifteenth-century Faroese documents which have been preserved are written in a language identical with that of old Norse and Icelandic letters. There are few traces of written Faroese later than this. After the Reformation Danish became the language of churches, courts, and schools. But though superseded as a written language, Faroese lived on as the vernacular. Then in the middle of the nineteenth century philologists collected sagas and ballads and using them as a basis reconstructed a written language. One of the pioneers in this work was the Faroese clergyman V. V. Hammershaimb. Today Faroese is once more both spoken and written.

Danish folk songs lived on in the Faroes for centuries after they had been forgotten at home and, along with songs of local origin, were sung to folk dances. This cultural tradition was bound up with the natural economy which prevailed in the islands. The songs and dances have lived on to this day in spite of competition from the amusements of a more mechanical age. The Faroese have in them a rich heritage and from them their writers have developed a literature, in Faroese and in Danish, which is unique for a population so small. In pictorial art also, admirable and distinctively Faroese artists have emerged, finding their inspiration in the superb scenery.

Niels Elkær-Hansen is the representative of the Danish Government in the Faroe Islands. Prior to this appointment he served in the Ministries of State and Agriculture and was Secretary of the Committee which framed the new Danish Constitution.





OSLO TOWN MUSEUM

OSLO TOWN MUSEUM

AMERICANS visiting Oslo may have difficulty in finding traces of Old Christiania, but it has not yet disappeared entirely in the shadow of new concrete buildings. Some quiet streets still have the fragrance of bygone days, small wooden houses still remember the people who lived there years ago. But the best place to revive the memory of Old Christiania, is Oslo Town Museum.

In the Frogner Park, a short distance from the playgrounds and the statues of Vigeland, lies the charming old Frogner Manor. When it was built about 1750, it was situated well outside the city boundaries and was used mostly as the summer resort of the wealthy owners. In 1790 Frogner Manor was bought by Bernt Anker, the richest man in Norway and one of the prominent citizens of Christiania, who rebuilt and enlarged the manor. Since then Frogner has

passed through the hands of many different proprietors till it was at last bought by the municipality at the end of the last century, and today the main building houses Oslo Town Museum whose fiftieth anniversary is being celebrated this year.

The Town Museum has tried to recapture the atmosphere of the old manor house. The enclosed courtyard with its flowers is a peaceful spot where the stillness is only broken by the murmur of a fountain, and when one enters the rooms on the second floor, one perceives the lingering aura of the old Christiania homes from which the furniture has come. There is the rococo room, as old as the house itself, with the ornamented open fire-place and the Norwegian beech-wood furniture from the same period. From the walls, portraits of distinguished citizens from the seven-

teenth and eighteenth centuries look sternly down on the visitor.—Other rooms represent other periods, furnished according to the different taste of the nineteenth century, and there is also the ballroom, built by Bernt Anker for the great parties he used to give at Frogner.

In all the rooms the walls are hung with paintings, which harmonize with the furniture and help to give the right impression of what each period was like. The Town Museum has a large collection of paintings, portraits of men and women who were once part of the daily life of the city, and pictures of buildings and areas now disappeared or altogether changed.

On the ground floor, however, the rooms have all been altered and contain exhibits displaying the 900-year-long history of the capital. Old maps and models show how the new town was designed when the king, Christian IV, had the small mediæval Oslo moved and rebuilt close to the castle of Akershus. The new town was called Christiania after the king, and this name it kept for 300 years. The architecture of the town at different periods is represented by models of

buildings—the beautiful homes and large mansions of prosperous merchants and government officials, the more ordinary houses of artisans and shopkeepers, the squalid huts of the poor, and the more recent official buildings, such as the Royal Palace and the Stock Exchange. Paintings and drawings also tell their tale of how Christiania has grown, gradually and slowly for 200 years, but at an increasing rate of speed during the last 100 years.

The expanding industrial city soon threatened to devour all that remained of the old Christiania, and in 1905 it was high time to found a museum to take care of what was still left. Four years later the Town Museum could open its first exhibition of 186 pictures, in one of the rooms at Frogner Manor. and from this modest beginning the museum has been steadily enlarging its collection until it has now taken possession of the whole main building of Frogner. Even if all traces of Christiania were to disappear from modern Oslo, its past history would still be alive at Oslo Town Museum.



FOLK MUSIC AND COUNTRY FIDDLERS IN SWEDEN

BY MATTS ARNBERG

Reprinted from "Music in Sweden," the 1954 International Edition of "Musikrevy"

T is not only foreigners visiting Sweden and getting acquainted with our folk music who wonder why most of the Swedish folk songs and tunes are so dark of tone and so melancholy and somber; we Swedes at times ask ourselves the same question. Many have attempted to find the explanation, but so far no one has quite succeeded. Some are prone to generalize and want to explain the phenomenon by such doubtful concepts as "folk soul" and "national character." It is also tempting to try to explain it in terms of the environment in which this music has developed-to speak of the immense forests and of the land of vast distances. where people have had to struggle hard against a not-too-generous nature. Some also speak of the light Nordic summer night, this ethereal, indescribable phenomenon with its twilight and the bitter-sweet melancholy it generates.

There is probably some validity in all this, and especially is it true that our old music in many aspects is the music of loneliness. But yet, these attempted explanations give only a small part of the truth. In order to be able to listen correctly and somewhat to understand the melancholy tone of Swedish folk music, we must go back for a moment to the origin of this music. One of the chief prerequisites for the originality of Swedish folk music and the ground out of which grew the very special tonality, characteristic of the older Swedish folk music, are the herding tunes. In some provinces there still exist some remnants of the old fabod or

summer pasture system, where the cows, as in olden times, are let out to pasture in the common forest, but more seldom do we nowadays hear the old herding tunes which used to entice the cattle to come home from the forest each evening at milking time. This is in any case true of the vocal herding tunes, which in their ancient song technique and their unique melodic ornamentation belong to the quaintest things we have in Swedish folk music.

Besides the vocal herding tunes there were also calling tunes produced by special instruments, which with the disappearance of the fabod or summer pasture life have lost their original function. This applies to the trumpet-like horn, made from two long straight scooped-out wooden slats, joined together by a birch bark covering and often two-three yards long, and it also applies to the "animal horn," made from the horn of long-horned cattle or goats. By means of three or more finger holes, more tones could be produced on the animal horn than on the "barkhorn." Aside from the purely practical use these instruments had in calling the cattle home and scaring off wild animals, the animal horn had a musicalesthetic use as well, which probably explains the fact that even today there are men and women able to play this instrument with surprising skill. Another old instrument, intimately connected with the calling tunes, is the spila-pipa-playing pipe, the sole function of which seems to have been to dispel the loneliness of summer pasture



Swedish State Railways

VILLAGE FIDDLERS ON THEIR WAY TO THE DANCING GREEN

life. This playing pipe is made from pine and is similar to a recorder, but with the special musical tone characteristic of Swedish folk music.

The tonal pattern of these herding tunes can be found in all Swedish folk music, vocal as well as instrumental; not least in the old Swedish dance rhythms can be found melodic traces of the old calling tunes, around which the musicians wind their typical ornamentations. But if we again ask ourselves why this type of music, meant for dancing, gaiety and celebration, contains so much of darkness and sombreness, the answer must be given approximately thus: If we go back far enough in time, we will find that no other musical language existed than just this type, the mode of which to us moderns seems to be of the very darkest minor-in any case this is true of the music from areas in which

the summer pasture system has remained the longest and where, for this reason, our oldest musical traditions have lived on in the herding tunes. However, it is really not a minor tonality as such which characterizes this music, but rather a minor key, with many similarities to ancient church music. Our conception of the major and minor modes is of fairly recent origin and is not particularly in accord with the ethos of the ancient Swedish folk music. It was not really until the Viennese classical music with its clearly defined differences in mood between major and minor became better known in Sweden that we began to wonder and to try to explain the unique structure of our traditional music, which so seldom would fit into this conventional pattern. We have many examples of how this problem has stirred the imagination of the people. Let me give just one example: Around a very old wedding march from a Dalecarlian community a story has been spun relatively late to explain why the march had such a melancholy character in spite of its festive purpose. The story tells of a wedding party which, according to local custom, was to travel by boat to church for the wedding ceremony. Everyone in the boat drowned with the exception of the musician, who then composed the tune. It has also received a new name and is now called "The Dirge" (Sorglåten).

To a person who knew and understood it, the old Swedish folk music could express everything one would want to give vent to in music, and this was not only sadness and mournfulness, but also feelings of festivity and happiness. Even though, to a stranger, this music might seem monotonous, nevertheless to anyone who has learned to know it, it contains astonishingly many

and fine nuances.

The unique musical expression which I here have tried to picture could not, of course, exist entirely apart from the so-called artistic music. As in most other folk music, one can find numerous examples of Gesunkenes Kulturgut also in Swedish music. And it is very interesting to study how the transformation process comes about. But it is no less interesting to observe how the "artistic" music in its turn has been more or less colored by the folk music. This does not only apply to the music one hears in concert halls but also, to a great extent, to church music. For example, in certain districts in Sweden, the folk music was so dominant that not even the hymns sung in church and governed by church authorities could escape being translated into this musical language of the people. This refers, of course, to the folk chorals, which belong to the grandest and most unique possessions we have in Swedish music as a whole.

These richly ornamented hymn melodies, which have lived on and been sung up to the present time along with the official church chorals, have existed in different parts of Sweden, as a matter of fact, in all the Scandinavian countries, but it is in the Swedish province of Dalecarlia that these hymn melodies have been adorned with the richest and most beautiful ornamentations. The faithful preservation of traditions, which in Dalecarlia is a living and proud reality, has made it possible up to this day to hear the ancient hymns sung with the old flourishes, i.e., with the addition to the melody of small tonal figures, ornaments and twists, transforming it into an almost completely new melody. The people decorated their hymns much the same way as they provided the simplest household utensils with decorations and as they dressed up their walls with gaily colored biblical motifs. Of these hymns, "The Blessed Day" (Den signade dag) is perhaps the most beautiful and is the one most loved in Dalecarlia. At least ten villages in this province have had their own melodic version of this hymn. "The Christian Day Hymn," as it is also called, is their Christmas hymn above all others and is sung at early service on Christmas morning as the day breaks.

In the same way as the herding tunes have been the foundation for all the older Swedish folk music, they are also at the back of the folk choral variations. Not only the tonality, but also the ornamentation technique is the same in these as in the old herding tunes. In quite a number of these chorals, however, can be found traces of the Catholic form of singing of long ago, which also is characterized by melodic flourishes. Presuming such a relationship, these chorals must date back to the first decades of the seventeenth century, during the time when the ancient church singing was still dominant. In the province of Dalecarlia



The American Swedish News Exchange FIDDLERS LEAD THE MIDSUMMER PROCESSION

it has, like so many other traditions, been kept alive with an unusual tenacity. It sounds like an echo from bygone days when one hears some old Dalecarlian man tell of his old grandmother who used to sit by the fireside singing Kyrie Eleison in Latin!

In these chorals one can really speak of an organic blending of entirely different elements into a musical unity of unique and wondrous flavor. If we then turn to the "artistic" music of the concert hall, the situation is altogether different. In this field one can more justifiably speak of coloring—the tonal pattern of the traditional music runs like an undercurrent through the works of a number of Swedish national composers, even though these composers may not consciously have striven to attain the folk music character. On the other hand, a number of Swedish composers, especially the romanticists, have fallen for the temptation directly to utilize melodies from the enormously rich treasure of Swedish folk melodies. And

perhaps they should not be blamed for treating the material, in the spirit of their times, in a manner with which we now are not quite in accord. In most cases they have used the original, often sharply contoured melodies completely as a means to their own ends and, in a manner of speech, have tried to dress up poor country relations. The tunes have thus often been given a grandiose, ornate harmonic and orchestral arrangement, but at the same time they have not escaped losing their original flavor and force. Sweden is waiting for her Bartók-for a composer who will take pains thoroughly to learn Swedish folk music and to realize its greatness, one who is able to impart to concert audiences the unique, vibrating atmosphere of Swedish folk music and not least its stimulating vitality.

So far, it is only the folk musicians themselves who can do full justice to this music and who can preserve its vital qualities. But it will not be very long before we have none of the old original folk musicians left—these were part of the old feudal society, the era of which is definitely over. There are, however, young tradition bearers who have taken up this old art form in a serious and creative way, writing down the melodies as the older folk musicians play them and performing them in the old style.

But who was he then, this folk musician who perhaps more than any one else has stirred the imagination of both bards and common country people? In many aspects he was the successor to the wandering minstrel who traveled all around the country in the company of jesters and merry-makers. It is not very long ago since the people of Western Dalecarlia preferred to dance to the tunes of the wandering minstrel's simple "bag" or bagpipe.

But it is not only the art form and the instruments which the folk musician has inherited from the wandering minstrel. To a certain extent he also shared the wandering minstrel's position in society and his frequently somewhat shady reputation. The folk musician was not, like the minstrel, placed outside the law -for unlike the minstrel he had a regular habitation and also usually a more or less respectable trade on the side of his music. The old feudal society did not hold in a very high esteem anybody who differed from the norm, and the folk musician had through generations retained an air of being different from the usual run of people, somewhat of a misfit in the solid security of feudal relationships. At times he was the defiant individualist who would not listen to advice-at times the weak dreamer who could do nothing but play. At the same time the folk musician was very greatly appreciated. He was much more of a necessity than we, who are practically drowned in music, can imagine. It was not only at holidays and on festive occasions that the folk musician was invaluable. Also in daily life he had his given functions. If there was a particularly difficult or heavy piece of work to be done, the fiddler was sent for. To give an example, when the porphyry sarcophagus of King Carl XIV Johan was brought from Alvdalen in Dalecarlia to the coast, a fiddler sat on top of the load and played for the men who pulled. But it was of course at dances and especially at weddings where the folk musician was of the greatest importance. At such times no efforts were spared in order to procure the best music makers. Every phase of the wedding feast, every course served, had to have its own special tune played on the fiddle. In the old days wedding celebrations in Sweden lasted for several days, and the fiddler therefore had to have quite an extensive repertory in order not to repeat himself. Oftentimes he also had to be a composer-in some districts it was customary that the fiddler contributed a new tune when the bride's polka was being danced, and this tune usually got her name.

From where did the fiddler get his tunes? Who had given him the peculiar power which his music possessed? These questions were very often asked. Perhaps it was this very inability of the common, secure and simple people to grasp the artistic gift of the fiddler, the inability to understand the mystery of inspiration—perhaps it was just this more than anything else that made the folk musicians seem different and strange. How often was it not noticed that the fiddler seemed mesmerized by his music—and what a strange spell his music could cast over listeners—at times

it seemed as though he was unable to lift the bow from the strings, and it was at times like that that one neither could nor would want to stop dancing. It was evident that the fiddler had something within him which did not belong to sober reality and that he was allied with forces beyond the grasp of other people. All the stories and myths so common in connection with the fiddler can only be explained in terms of this kind. Some of these myths tell of how the fiddler at some heavy cost to himself had learned his dangerous art from Pan or from Satan himself. How else could a simple peasant or cobbler from his own powers create music with such dark power and such burning heat?

Matts Arnberg is one of the leading folk music authorities in Sweden today. He has paid particular attention to the country fiddle music of Dalarna, Gotland and other Swedish provinces. The Swedish publishing house of Gehrmans under Mr. Arnberg's editorship has published two volumes of this delightful fiddle music comprising 24 tunes in all. This same music has also been recorded in authentic performances by the Swedish Radio (Radiotjänst) as part of its comprehensive Swedish folk music recording program. All of these records are on hand at the Music Center of The American-Scandinavian Foundation.



THE GIFT

A SHORT STORY

BY KRISTMANN GUÐMUNDSSON

Translated from the Icelandic by Mekkin S. Perkins

Johan Street, Christmas shopping. He carried all the bundles, as any good husband would, while her hands were free. He was a handsome man, tall and slender, with a brisk step but already graying at the temples. She, too, was tall and stately, getting a little stout, somewhat vain and inclined to be loud-voiced. They were both the

same age, just turned forty.

"It really is fun to come here once in a while, Peter," she said, "for, as I have always maintained, one grows stupid staying constantly in a small town. One must get away, go to the theater, show oneself and see others. Especially must we do so, we who were born and grew up here in the capital. Yes, many a step have we taken right here on Karl Johan Street. Do you remember the first time we walked here together? We were young then. Lord, what a queer expression you wore in those days, Peter dear! You were afraid you might not have the price of a cup of coffee should I wish to be taken into one of the coffeehouses. You told me that yourself-later. But I was so in love with you that I would much rather go into the park and get a kiss. Isn't it strange to think back on that now? To think what great store I set by one little kiss! Look, it was on that corner there that we used to meet that first spring. I could always see you the moment I got down opposite the University. You tried to assume a casual air, to look the man of the world. But I am sure everyone could see that you were waiting for a girl. Ha, ha," she laughed. "And faithful and true, you always waited, both the half hour you came too early and the half hour I came too late."

She laughed so loudly at her own joke that every passerby turned to give them an inquiring look. He glanced at her and sighed softly. He disliked loud talk

But the next instant a smile came over his face. How well he remembered the spring they first met-his last year at the University! For him it was love at first sight. He fell in love with her because she resembled the girl in a picture that hung on the wall in the home of one of his friends. The picture, copy of a famous painting, seemed so extraordinarily beautiful. It shaped his love and his dream of the wife to be. Tender and unrealistic that dream was and she was its exquisite fulfilment. His dearest wish came true when she promised to be his. Her face was so like the face of the woman in the beautiful painting. There was about it the freshness of morning, the freshness of young love, the freshness of spring.

"How very provoking, Peter dear, not to be able to buy the fur coat," the wife continued her monologue. "I need a new winter coat. This one is, of course, far too expensive-and perhaps a little too elegant for a small town. You are right; we cannot afford it. But it would have been such fun to see the expression on the face of the doctor's wife-and the poor minister's wife! Ha, ha," she laughed. "They have such skinflints of husbands, poor dears! But I can well understand that your salary wouldn't permit it. Or would it? I wonder. . . . No, of course not. I agree with you. No use giving the matter another thoughtand yet. . . ."

Her chatter had a disagreeable sound in his ears like the constant drip of water from a leaky faucet. He was unable to distinguish her words, for his thoughts were back in the days of their youth, the days of their courtship. How bright those days were! How beautiful the dreams of the future! Then a long and happy life stretched out before him, a life full of sunshine and the perfume of flowers. What a delight it had been to walk beside her down this very same street—then! She was so tall and slender, and her face had the glow of a snow-capped peak in the sunlight.

Why was it that most things that made life bright and lent a fragrance to the days had vanished? What had become of the brilliance of dawn and the sweet dreams of evening? Where had

they gone? And why?

He shrugged. Oh, well, he was now middle-aged; soon the road would be turning downhill. Life was like that. No use fussing about it. Habit and the familiarity bred by everyday life had gradually destroyed the fragrance and brightness of his young love, the love that once was fresh and seemed to glisten like a wooded hillside wet with dew in the morning sun. Love had changed to friendship; happiness to well-being. He really had nothing to complain about. Life had not been unkind. The woman who now walked at his side was still beautiful and desirable. She had given him lovely children. He was well liked, held a good post, and enjoyed the respect of his fellowmen. Financially, too, he was quite well off. Then, what was there to complain about? Why did he become so dejected at the thought of his lost youth? Probably only a momentary weakness. That which he regretted was of no great import, transient as the rays of sunshine dancing among clouds, a dream about a dream, but unforgettable. As he thought of it, their love seemed like a trance and yet as real as sorrow. It was the smile on the countenance of gladness, then lost to view. Yes, gone, everything changed. He glanced again at his wife. She, too, was gone, his young sweetheart who made life bright long ago. The woman now walking at his side was proud and stately, beautiful, too, but very unlike the bright young sweetheart who closed her eves and blushed when he kissed her and bowed her head shyly when they were alone. Did this woman blush? Was she shy? A smile sprang to his lips and he himself almost blushed at the idea. Perhaps it was his fault. Perhaps he was a stupid fool who had been unable to hold his luck or appreciate his good fortune. In moments of unhappiness it often seemed to him that she had not lived up to the wondrous promise that once shone in her lovely shy eyes. Perhaps he had never been man enough to receive the fulfilment. In the days of their courtship he would rather have chosen to die than to lose her. Now it was clear how much better it would have been if they had parted while his love was pure and untarnished. And yet he did not wish that had come about. Not at all—in spite of everything. He smiled sadly. He seemed to understand why the good Lord does not always answer prayers; why He seldom grants one's most heartfelt wishes.

"Peter!" his wife called so loudly that he was startled; every passerby turned to look at them in astonishment. "Look at

this picture, Peter!"

They stopped before the window of a large art store. He looked and recognized the picture she was pointing at. It was a copy of the picture that once hung in the home of his friend, the picture that had such a fateful influence on their young lives.

"Did you ever see such a beautiful work of art, Peter?" she began. Then she launched into a long speech on the beauty of this art treasure. But he merely stared at the picture in a daze, hearing not a word she said. For the moment the beauty and the happiness of his first love came to life again. There she stood, the woman in white, in the sunshine, among the foliage glistening with dew. Morning and youth surrounded her. It was as if an angel rested its hands upon your head as you looked at her.

"Peter! Peter dear!"

"What?—Oh, yes!" He awoke from the dream of the past and looked in surprise at the strange woman at his side.

"We will buy this picture," she said, stressing every word. "Look Peter? You promised to give me something—'something useless,' you said. And this picture costs only three hundred crowns. So we will buy it, won't we, Peter?"

He listened in silence to her words, seeing in his mind's eye the picture hanging on the wall of their living room where he would have to look at it day in and day out for years to come. He saw it growing more and more commonplace until he was dead tired of it. He could hear the hollow praise of his guests. "Exquisite! Is it a Raphael? Or is it by what was his name? Yes, Botticelli? Eh?" And the wife of the coopera-

tive store manager would be sure to ask if it was handpainted.

"Listen, Karen," he said. "You, too, were talking about giving me a present. Let your present consist in our not buying this picture."

"But Peter! It costs only three hundred crowns. And there is something about it that reminds me of—yes, now I know what. It reminds me of our first spring, Peter."

"And I will give you the fur coat

instead.'

"What? . . . The fur coat? Yes, but . . . What a strange man you are, Peter!"

"Then we are agreed on that, Karen?" he asked.

As they walked back up Karl Johan Street toward the fur store, a strange smile played about his lips. She wore an expression of bewilderment—and strangely enough, was silent. But when, a little later, she stood in her fur coat surveying herself in a full-length mirror, she turned and gave him a smile and flushed with pleasure. "I can just see the face of the doctor's wife!" she whispered.

Kristmann Guðmundsson is one of Iceland's leading contemporary writers.

Now a resident of Iceland, he lived for a number of years in Norway, and many of his novels were written and first published in the Norwegian language. Three of his books have been translated into English.



AIDESIMOS OF ALEPPO

A SHORT STORY

BY ALBERT ENGSTRÖM

Translated from the Swedish by Edith T. Aney and Sven Karell

H, the examination banquets of former days! Oh, the Taddis, the Gästis, Gillet, and Rullan!¹ Our hearts bled, when the System² with coarse and barbaric hands demolished all this glory, and we hung our harps in the willow trees.

But sometimes we take them down again.

Von Trenck, a student of Stockholm's students' association, was going to take honors in French for his Master's degree, and he deserved it after a couple of years' stay in France. Besides, he was almost about to become a perpetual undergraduate and his father had promised him gold and green forests if he would finally conclude the matter now. For he had tried to perpetuate in honor the traditions of the late Wet Club which had been transmitted by word of mouth. And in this he had been faithfully supported by his friend Salenius. who also was about to take his Master's, with esthetics as chief subject. The two rogues had decided to celebrate the event together, inasmuch as the last examination for both fell on the same date according to the Gregorian calendar. Both were glad of heart, for they knew that they would get their fine diplomas, and now they were sitting in Von Trenck's two-room apartment smoking cigarettes and drinking port wine.

But there is always a drop of wormwood in the cup of joy. They could not expect to get extra rations from the System, for Salenius had never had a ration-book and Von Trenck, after a

little mishap over which we draw a discreet veil, had lost his modest ditto of about two liters. Where could they procure the necessary material? That miserable wine, which only filled the bodily cavity without satisfying, was a palliative, a bad *ersatz*. It reminded me of the story from the last time of famine in Berlin:

"Ratten? Ja, Ratten hab' ich gegessen und das geht schon, aber Ersatzratten sind scheusslich."

Something must however be done, but what and how?

Suddenly there was a knock at the door and in stepped the theologian who lived next to Von Trenck, radiant after a substantial breakfast of mush and milk. He was a big fat Smålander.

"Well, aren't you going down to the station to look at the bishop?"

"The bishop?"

"Haven't you seen the papers yet?"

And the theologian pulled out the latest *Uppsala Nya* from his overcoat pocket. He solemnly read a notice from it. Just this forenoon His Right Reverend the bishop Aidesimos of Aleppo would arrive in Uppsala. The venerable and learned old man was going to peruse the well-known collection of Essenian manuscripts at Carolina³ and at the same time cast a sheep's eye at the Codex Argenteus. In view of the absence of the archbishop of Uppsala on a foreign journey the celebrated foreigner would stay at the Stadshotell.

"Well, are you coming along?" asked the theologian.

Just then there was a flash in Von

¹ Cafés and taverns frequented by students.

² The Swedish system of liquor rationing.

a Carolina Rediviva, i.e. the library of the University of Uppsala.

Trenck's brain, and an idea, a bold and brilliant idea, was born.

"Of course we will come along. It might be fun looking at such an exotic figure."

At the station there had gathered, as usual on such occasions, a crowd of people in order to scrutinize the strange visitor. The train arrived and His Venerability stepped down from his first class coach accompanied by a pair of serious gentlemen clad in black. He was an old man with long, white hair flowing from under his high, black headdress and dressed in a long foot-length cape, whatever it might be called. A golden cross gleamed on his chest. Journalists rushed forward but were turned away. His Right Reverend was tired after the journey and must have rest. The interviews would have to be postponed until the following day.

The crowd of people dispersed, the bishop and his escort stepped into an auto, Von Trenck said a hasty farewell to the theologian and quickly disappeared with Salenius. They ducked into Rullan to drink a vermouth, a fast one, for the idea which the occasion had begotten in Von Trenck's actively-functioning brain had to be carried out immediately. A few seconds were sufficient to acquaint Salenius with the situation. After an attempt to make a somersault of happiness, Salenius embraced Von Trenck and rushed to the telephone, where he ordered a landau with the livery-stable's finest thoroughbred to pick them up outside of Rullan within the next few seconds.

The energetic livery-stable did its best, and within a few minutes the two candidates rolled off toward the Stadshotell.

Salenius stayed in the landau, Von Trenck went inside and demanded the room number of the Right Reverend from the room clerk.

"The bishop must rest for a while." "Impossible, I have to see him. I am

going to be his guide for a while. It has been arranged."

"This way, sir."

Von Trenck ran to the elevator, went up—how insufferably slow the elevator was—and knocked at the bishop's door. No answer. But from the adjoining room appeared a dark figure—one of His Right Reverend's attendants.

In his most elegant French—and it was really elegant—Von Trenck broached his errand. His Right Reverend had not announced his arrival with the city authorities. It was only a small formality, but they craved the personal appearance of His Right Reverend, Von Trenck hoped that His Right Reverend had not yet retired. But the whole thing would only take a few minutes; down on the street, the most elegant coach of the city was at his disposal.

The dark one disappeared into the bishop's room and after a few seconds asked Von Trenck to come in. The bishop had not yet tried to relieve himself of his worldly outer covering.

After an elegant reverence Von Trenck enlightened the bishop as to the situation, and His Right Reverend, who was used to the insufferable passport examinations and vexations in the Levant, where the authorities in every town, in each village, made difficulties for the traveler, immediately understood, and was ready to come along. He was grateful and glad that everything would be acquitted as simply and painlessly as Von Trenck promised.

They stepped into the elevator and went down. At the landau stood Salenius, who was presented as a notary from the passport office. The driver had already been instructed. He drove up and down the streets. Von Trenck conversed with His Right Reverend and developed a charm that would be a lifetime memory for the venerable old man. He showed and demonstrated and got the bishop interested—and finally the lan-

dau-stopped in front of Stockholmssystemet.

For in Salenius's wallet rested a request for eight liters of liquor on one of the System's blanks which needed only the signature of His Right Reverend, bishop Aidesimos of Aleppo, to be immediately honored. Out of his pocket Salenius pulled out the blank, which he had just acquired at Rullan, and Von Trenck with an elegant flourish presented his fountain pen. His Right Reverend needed only to sign his name there—there, yes just there—with all his titles, etc. And everything would soon be over. He need not even leave the landau. Sincerely and gratefully smiling the bishop signed his name in a civilized hand and the titles in French. Salenius rushed into the place and handed over his paper.

"My name is Salenius, from Värmland, and outside in a landau is His Right Reverend the Lord bishop of Aleppo, who is going to examine a few things at Carolina. I am his assistant during his stay here, and he needs a few things. Well, you must know that the bishop arrived on the special train. Well, so much the better. You can see for yourselves, the landau stands just outside."

The clerk concerned looked at the paper, which was entirely in order.

Salenius was trembling with nervousness.

"But eight liters! That is a lot, it is, even for a bishop. It is rather remarkable . . ."

"He seems to be ill," invented Salenius wildly. "Perhaps it is because of that—or perhaps he is going to have some entertainment for the theological faculty and the librarians . . ."

The clerk went to the window and looked at the honorable Worthy, not without being impressed by the exotic sacerdotal vestments, the golden cross, and the white silver bells. On the other hand he was not impressed by Von

Trenck with whom he was acquainted and who was gesticulating spiritedly while he entertained the guest.

"Candidate Von Trenck who speaks French like a native is interpreter for His Right Reverend," explained Salenius.

"Well, naturally, such a guest may have what he wants, although eight liters is rather a lot. Where shall we send it?"

"It will be picked up from the Stadshotell," said Salenius, and a weight fell from his chest, to be succeeded by a joy that threatened to burst it.

Salenius ran out, cried "All right," and jumped up in the landau,

Von Trenck explained to the bishop that everything was in order. Apparently a weight also fell from the old man's chest, for his gratitude was effusive. The equipage rolled away, and after a while the bishop lay between his sheets in his comfortable bed. Outside in the hall Von Trenck and Salenius staged a satyric dance.

When after a couple of days the bishop Aidesimos of Aleppo returned to Stockholm, he was asked there by a prelate how his visit in Uppsala had turned out, if he had been received with sufficient courtesy, etc.

"Yes, exceedingly well. And it was especially easy to get my passport examined thanks to the kindness and attention of a young official at the passport office . . ."

"The passport office? In Uppsala? No, there must be some mistake. Your Reverence didn't need any passport in Uppsala!"

But from his notebook the reverend Aidesimos of Aleppo pulled out a receipt for the payment made for eight liters of alcohol, a receipt which one morning lay on his bedside table. The bishop kept all his documents from his journey to the high north.

It is not known whether he was informed about the manner in which his name and position had been exploited. and which is still remembered vividly, it is known that the most heartfelt and Aidesimos of Aleppo.

rooflifting joy-culminating in hurrahs, But at the wonderful blowout where drowned out by laughter and volcanic Von Trenck and Salenius were hosts eruptions of hitherto unknown heights of ecstasy-was on behalf of Uncle

Albert Engström (1869-1940), Swedish writer and illustrator, achieved fame in both literature and the graphic arts. His numerous sketches and short stories, which to a great extent portray the life of Swedish farmers and fishermen, are suffused by his own particular brand of humor. His caricatures and other humorous drawings are the perfect complement to many of these stories.

RECRUITS

BY GUSTAF FRÖDING

Translated from the Swedish by Charles Wharton Stork

H, the lusty recruits in their martial array, Blue and yellow, the pride of the dance! They are full to the gills, keeping time to the sway; They can hop still, but walk?-not a chance.

How they balance and turn, clicking heel against heel, With their helmets all stuck on askew, Going forward and back in the lurch of the reel, For that's how the soldierlings do.

Then a lad cut long with his trousers cut short Prances up with a flask in his hand. What the hell should he care when he's prime for a snort? Down it gurgles. Oh boy, that was grand!

Oh, the lusty recruits, they have never a care; They can hop still, but walk?-not a chance. Aye, look at them yonder, how happy they are, As they billow and bound in the dance!

SCANDINAVIANS IN AMERICA

Sons of Norway, the largest secular organization of Norwegian immigrants and Americans of Norwegian descent, observed its sixtieth anniversary in January. Founded in Minneapolis, this fraternal order has experienced six decades of steady growth and achievement. With lodges from coast to coast, as well as in Canada and Alaska, the order today has about 33,000 members, the largest membership in its history. Being mainly a fraternal benefit society, the order also offers its members life insurance, with the total insurance now in force amounting to \$7,500,000.

The organization began on January 16, 1895, when a group of eighteen young Norwegian immigrants met in a vacant store on the north side of Minneapolis and agreed to form a club, with the purpose of providing some sort of mutual aid and of preserving the cultural values they had brought from

Norway.

Shortly before last Christmas, the Norwegian Folk Museum at Bygdøy, near Oslo, received a dismantled log cabin that was built 85 years ago by a Norwegian pioneer settler in North Dakota. A gift from the municipality of Kindred, N.D., the 1½ story, 16 x 20 foot cabin will become the center of the permanent Emigrant Museum being established at Bygdøy. With the same shipment, the Oslo museum also received a case of soil from Red River Valley, where hundreds of Norwegian immigrants became homesteaders in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

The log cabin was built by Peder Borderud, from the district of Solør, who settled in Kindred, N.D., in 1871. Here he lived for many years with his large family. Until 1889, the cabin was used by the Norwegian Lutheran Cheyenne River Congregation, now the Nor-

man Congregation, for its church services. The community settlement school and the municipal council also held forth at Peder Borderud's log cabin.

The Emigrant Museum will largely depict Norwegian emigration to U.S.A. during the past 130 years. The collection already includes photographs of hundreds of prominent Americans of Norwegian birth or descent, thousands of letters written by emigrants, in addition to furniture and utensils which they brought along from Norway.

Professor Frede Castberg, Rector of the University of Oslo, recently spent three months in the U.S. as a guest of the Department of State. He traveled extensively in the Middle West and the South and gave a number of lectures in his special field of International Law and Relations.

Two of Scandinavia's greatest runners, Audun Boysen of Norway and Gunnar Nielsen of Denmark, participated with a great deal of success in several Eastern indoor meets early this year.

Henrik Ibsen's *The Master Builder* opened at the Phoenix Theater in New York on March 1. The play featured Oscar Homolka and Joan Tetzel, whose performances were received well by the critics.

Rolf G. Westad, director of The Borregaard Company, Inc. of New York, was recently named Commander of the Norwegian Order of St. Olav. Mr. Westad, who is the President of the Norwegian American Chamber of Commerce, has also been active in the work for the Norwegian Seamen's Church in Brooklyn.



Trinity Court Studi

Frederic Schaefer of Pittsburgh, Vice-President of The American-Scandinavian Foundation, died at his summer home "Granli," at Wianno on the coast of Massachusetts, February 20, 1955, at the age of 79. He was a native of Stavanger, Norway, whose ancient cathedral he had helped to restore. In 1940 he loaned his summer home on Cape Cod to the refugee Crown Princess of Norway, with her children and staff.

Mr. Schaefer was an able engineer and a practical man of business, but he was by instinct also an artist. The sailing and rowing vessels that he wrought with his own hands for his Cape Cod establishment were things of lovely design, as well as his landscaping and the charming statuettes that he designed for his gardens. The Norwegian rooms in the University of Pittsburgh are a memorial to his good taste, as well as his own etchings on exhibit at the Swedish Mu-

seum in Philadelphia. He instructed one of his daughters in music, the other in watercoloring. Both have excelled professionally. His athletic son entered his father's business.

Mr. Schaefer's chief business interest was the Schaefer Equipment Company, manufacturers of railway equipment, at Warren, Ohio. Profits from this business enabled him to contribute generously to his educational interests, such as the Carnegie Institute of Technology, St. Olaf College, and the fellowships for students of The American-Scandinavian Foundation and the American Summer School of the University of Oslo.

Mr. Schaefer was born in Norway in 1877, came to this country in 1894, and was naturalized in 1912. November 3, 1928 he was elected a Trustee of The American-Scandinavian Foundation. For many years he was a member of its Committee on Publications and its Music Committee. He was celebrated in a Memorial Service in Pittsburgh, where his widow survives him, a woman as distinguished and generous as her husband. They were constant and loyal comrades both in private and public life.

Kirsten Flagstad, who sang at a benefit performance for the Symphony of the Air orchestra in Carnegie Hall on March 20, evoked, as in the past, demonstrations of unbounded enthusiasm.

"From the Viking Ships to Kon-Tiki" was the title of the lecture given by Professor Richard Beck on October 26, 1954, in the First Annual Lecture Series at the University of North Dakota.

Dr. Harold C. Urey, a Trustee of The American-Scandinavian Foundation, on March 24 received the Priestley Memorial Award of Dickinson College for 1955. The award, a Wedgwood medallion and \$1000, is conferred annually upon a scientist for research, discovery, or production benefiting mankind. Dr. Urey, who is the discoverer of deuterium and an authority on the atom, won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1934, and since 1952 he has been Ryerson Distinguished Service Professor at the Institute of Nuclear Studies at the University of Chicago.

Georg Unger Vetlesen, Norwegian-American engineer, shipping executive, and philanthropist, died in New York on March 22 at the age of 66.

Born in Oslo, Norway, Mr. Vetlesen had made his home in the U.S. since 1915. After obtaining degrees in naval architecture and mechanical engineering at the Imperial Institute in London he spent some years with British shipbuilding firms and then went to Canada to work in the mining industry. Since 1915, however he had been chiefly connected with shipping and shipbuilding companies.

Because of his special background and ability, Mr. Vetlesen was able to be of great service to both the American and Norwegian Governments during World War II. He served first at Camp Little Norway, the Norwegian Air Force camp near Toronto, and thereupon became its representative in the U.S. In 1943 he became an American citizen and joined the U.S. Navy with the rank of Commander and was assigned to Special Forces Headquarters. He served with great distinction as liaison officer with the Norwegian Home Front, an assignment, based in London. that was both arduous and at times dangerous.

After the war Mr. Vetlesen mainly devoted his energies to the fields of shipping and transportation. He was the first chairman of the board of the Scandinavian Airlines System in New York, serving from 1946 to 1953. At the time of his death he was the president and



Pach Bros.
GEORG UNGER VETLESEN

board chairman of the Norwegian American Line Agency, Inc. of New York, and had also been chairman of the Bergen Steamship Company.

Mr. Vetlesen, who was an enthusiastic yachtsman, took part in a great many international races, both in the U.S.A. and Norway. He made several crossings of the Atlantic with his wife, the former Maude Monell, in their auxiliary schooner, *Vema*, which in 1941 was given to the U.S. Maritime Commission for use as a training ship.

Mr. Vetlesen held decorations from all the Scandinavian countries as well as from many other governments. He served as a Trustee of The American-Scandinavian Foundation since 1939 and as a Vice-President since 1941. Through his great generosity numerous scholarships were awarded and material aid given to the ASF Library and other activities.

On April 2, the 150th anniversary of the birth of Hans Christian Andersen was celebrated throughout the United States. In Washington the Library of Congress opened a three months' exhibition of Anderseniana, the main part of which consists of original manuscripts, books in several languages, pictures, etc. from the collection which Jean Hersholt presented to the library a few years ago. In New York, a Hans Christian Andersen Exhibit opened at the New York Public Library on April 1, with Eva LeGallienne reading from the fairy tales and the film "The Story of My Life" being shown. There were also exhibits in San Francisco, Seattle, and at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, as well as numerous programs over the radio in commemoration of Denmark's great author.

The Norden Association has granted \$1000 to the study of Scandinavian influence in the history of the state of Nebraska. The Nebraska Historical Society, under the direction of Dr. J. C. Olson, will be conducting this research during the next two years.

The establishment of a \$200,000 fund, named in honor of Danish Ambassador Henrik Kauffmann, was announced at a reception in his honor held on February 28 at The American-Scandinavian Foundation in New York.

Hans Christian Sonne, Chairman of the Fund Committee, presented a scroll setting forth the purposes of the fund which will be administered by The American-Scandinavian Foundation. The Fund's purpose is to promote cultural relations between the United States and Denmark, primarily through the exchange of fellows, students and trainees. The Foundation is presently responsible for the exchange of approximately 500 persons a year between the United States and the Scandinavian area. Lith-

gow Osborne, President of the A.S.F., announced that two fellowships will be awarded for the next academic year—one to a Dane, the other to an American. Although special consideration would be given to Danes associated with the Resistance Movement during the Nazi occupation of Denmark, and to Americans from the once Danish Virgin Islands, he stressed that academic standing and character would be of primary importance in awarding the fellowships.

Aage Bertelsen, the Danish school principal who helped the Danish Jews escape from the Germans in 1943, spent three months in the U.S. last fall and winter. Traveling on an American government grant, he visited schools and other educational institutions throughout the U.S.A. and studied American methods of instruction and educational problems; he also gave a number of lectures and visited the headquarters of Danish-American and Jewish organizations. In a report on his trip Dr. Bertelsen voices pleasant surprise in observing the successful working out of desegregation in schools in the South, and also states that he has great admiration for the way racial problems in general are met. He adds, "I still want to see a bad American school. . . ."-Dr. Bertelsen's book, October '43, was published by G. P. Putnam's Sons last year.

The male and female team of Swedish elite gymnasts returned to Stockholm on March 7 after a two-month American tour of more than 9,000 miles through the Eastern States, the Middle West, and the South. The ten boys and eleven girls made thirty-five successful appearances in schools, colleges, and universities before more than 125,000 enthusiastic spectators, and participated in about twenty television programs. Only in two cities—Tallahassee, Flori-

da, and Champaign, Illinois-did they el, Our Daily Bread, which he later compete with local gymnasts, and won in both places. In Manhattan, Kansas, a group of Seminole Indians treated the Swedes to an exhibition of tribal dances, and Erik Lindén, the coach, received a scroll declaring him to be the owner of two square inches of Indian reservation soil. He was also given a feather headdress to present to King Gustaf VI Adolf.

A unique collection of American newspapers and magazines, dating from the Civil War period, has been donated to the Royal Library in Stockholm by an American of Swedish extraction, Miss Frances Lundquist of Brookfield, Connecticut. The collection, which weighs more than half a ton, was brought together by the late State Senator Ezra Stevens of Connecticut, a historian by avocation and also known as a voracious newspaper reader. Miss Lundquist came upon the papers in the attic of a farmhouse which had once belonged to the Stevens family.

The Royal Library in Stockholm is now organizing a special American department, and Miss Lundquist's donation will fill a void that otherwise might never have been closed. There is much first-hand material, which is expected to be put to immediate use in seminars on American history which Professor Folke Lindberg will conduct at the Stockholm University.

Gösta Larsson, Swedish-American author, died recently in Waterford, New York, at the age of fifty-seven. Born in a workingman's home in Malmö, he came to the United States in the 1920's. In New York, where he lived for many years, he worked at a dozen different jobs-as stevedore, snow shoveler, movie extra, etc.-and also attended courses at Columbia University, before he devoted himself to writing. His debut nov-

translated into Swedish, was an autobiographical recollection of Malmö during the 1909 general strike. It was a success in both countries. Other of his novels were Fatherland, Farewell, The Ordeal of the Falcon, and Ships in the River. He also contributed to many American magazines.

Carl Sandburg was announced as winner of the 1955 Boston Arts Festival Award in recognition "of continuous meritorious contribution to the art of American poetry." Twice winner of the Pulitzer Prize, Mr. Sandburg will receive the award at the fourth annual festival in Boston Public Garden in June.

Birger Nordholm, the director of the Swedish National Travel Office in New York, was recently awarded the St. Olav Medal by the Norwegian Government in recognition of his work in promoting international travel and understanding between the peoples of the United States and Europe. A prominent figure in the travel field for more than thirty years, Mr. Nordholm has also served as chairman of the European Travel Commission in the United States since its establishment in 1949.

Sigurður A. Magnússon, a young Icelander who resides in New York, was recently awarded the Golden Cross of the Royal Order of Phoenix by the King of Greece for his services to that country. His book Griskir reisudagar, which was published in Reykjavík two years ago, deals with his travels in Greece as well as the history, culture, and industries of the Hellenic kingdom. Mr. Magnússon, who is a commentator on the United Nations Icelandic programs, is also instructor in Icelandic at the courses given by the College of the City of New York and The American-Scandinavian Foundation.

THE QUARTER'S HISTORY



THE PEOPLES of Denmark and the other Scandinavian countries were greatly saddened by the death of Hans Hedtoft, the Danish Prime Minister, on January 29. An embodism of the heart

brought his life to a close, while he was visiting Stockholm to attend the sessions of the Nordic Council. The Prime Minister had addressed the Council on the afternoon of January 28 and had walked to his hotel in seemingly the best of physical condition, but was found dead in his room the following morning. Grief over the untimely death of his wife late last fall was undoubtedly a contributing cause of his passing. He reached only the age of 51.

News of his death was brought personally to his three children before it reached the Danish public. When it became known, flags at half-staff came out all over Denmark and at the United Nations in New York. President Eisenhower in a cable to King Frederik expressed "profound shock" and "sincere sympathy," and at the Nordic Council the Saturday morning meeting was adjourned after Council President Nils Herlitz had eulogized Hedtoft as the one "who first advanced the thought of cooperation the result of which became the Nordic Council."

King Frederik and other members of the Royal House attended the State funeral for Premier Hedtoft in the great courtyard of the Copenhagen City Hall on Sunday, February 6. Thousands attended the service and overflowed into the City Hall Plaza. Tens of thousands lined the streets when the coffin, decorated with flowers in the Danish national colors, was brought in a huge procession to Bispebjerg Crematory. Among the speakers at the funeral were Premiers Tage Erlander of Sweden, Einar Gerhardsen of Norway, Urho Kekkonen of Finland, and Acting President Bjarnason of Iceland. A warm personal tribute was also paid by the new Prime Minister, H. C. Hansen.

ON FEBRUARY 1, King Frederik IX confirmed the appointment of H. C. Hansen as Prime Minister, with Mr. Hansen retaining his post as Minister of Foreign Affairs. There would be no other changes in the Cabinet.

Social Democratic organizations in Denmark accepted the unanimous proposal of the Government to elect Mr. Hansen successor to Mr. Hedtoft. His appointment was officially confirmed in an audience with King Frederik.

H. C. Hansen, who is 49, was born in Aarhus, second largest Danish city. Originally a typographer, he has belonged to the Social-Democratic party from his youth and was its General Secretary for many years. He was Minister of Finance in 1945 and again in 1947 to 1950, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Shipping in 1950, and Foreign Minister in the Hedtoft Cabinet since 1953. He is the author of several books including a volume of poetry, as well as of literary and political articles.

THE DANISH PARLIAMENT held its first meeting after the death of Premier Hans Hedtoft on February 8, and the new Prime Minister, H. C. Hansen, confirmed that the composition of the Government would remain unchanged and referred to the speech by Hedtoft at the opening of the Folketing on October 5, 1954, which—he said—remained as the basis for the Government's domestic and

foreign policy. The Government would continue to effect a solution of the present difficult problems, especially that of strengthening the foreign exchange position.

A LIBERALIZATION of 38% of Denmark's dollar imports, based on dollar import in 1953, became effective during January, 1955, and applies to goods for consumption in Denmark only, and not for re-export.

This first stage in dollar liberalization included a large number of commodities, e.g., unmanufactured tobacco, cotton, asphalt, lumber, paper, many chemicals, medicinal articles, optical glassware, various tools and instruments, sewing machines, agricultural machinery, textile, printing, packing and other machines, machine tools, telephone and telegraph equipment.

It is expected that further liberalization will take place as and when the foreign exchange situation permits it. Import regulations governing the products, which are now officially liberalized, have, however, been administered liberally now for some time.

THE DANISH PARLIAMENT (Folketing) on February 18 debated the question of April 9, 1940, when Germany invaded Denmark. With 153 votes, against 8 cast by the Communists, the Chamber approved the report of the Committee, who had dealt with the report of the Parliamentary Commission:-that no "Rigsret" proceedings should be instituted for commissions or omissions of actions before, during or after April 9. The debate, which had lasted seven hours, ended on a note looking to the future with hope that Denmark never again should find herself in a similar situation.

THE DANISH FOLKETING in late March passed an austerity program as sub-



Danish Information Offi H. C. HANSEN PRIME MINISTER OF DENMARK

mitted by the Government. It calls for the reduction of comsumption of about 450 million kroner annually for two years, mainly through excise taxes. The proceeds of these are to be placed in a special account in Denmark's National Bank, and part of it, about 400 million kroner, will be refunded to taxpayers through the issuance of special nonnegotiable bonds which, however, are not redeemable until 1962-72. The remainder will be used to reduce the public debt.

The main features of the program are a 10 per cent tax on men's and women's coats, suits, dresses and hats, and a 15 per cent tax on other forms of clothing. A 15 per cent tax is also levied on plastic articles, umbrellas, bags, briefcases and other items of leather and skin, articles of gold and silver, jewelry, watches, toys, radios, gramo-

phones, recorders and television sets.

The duty on coffee is raised by 1 krone per kilo and on tea by 2 kroner.

The price of gasoline is raised by 15 øre per liter. A tax is also put on ice cream, and the tax on movie theater tickets

is raised by 50 øre.

It is emphasized that the purpose of the measures is not to provide money for the treasury to spend but only to withdraw buying power from the general public, thus to reduce the drain

on foreign exchange.

In more recent months, because of the poor 1954 harvest, the rise in the prices of imports without corresponding higher prices for exports, Denmark has been importing more than its exports and other foreign earnings could pay for.

THE NEW DANISH FILM Ordet ("The Word"), based on Kaj Munk's play of the same name, opened in Copenhagen on January 10 and became immediately a great success. The director of the motion picture is Carl Th. Dreyer, who is perhaps best known for the superb picture Day of Wrath.

On January 17 Denmark suffered one of its worst snow storms in many years. Chaos reigned on the highways, and railways, ferry, streetcar, bus, and automobile traffic was disrupted. All Denmark was buried under snow. But the great snowfall made it possible for the Danes to enjoy winter sports as never before. On one Sunday the railroad out of Copenhagen transported as many as 110,000 persons.

A DANISH AMERICA LINE, INC. has been formed in Copenhagen. The incorporators are Helge Petersen, the former manager of the Copenhagen office of the Swedish American Line, the present manager, Edmund Grut, and Borge Moltke-Leth, an attorney. It is expected that regular traffic will start in late 1956.



THE FIRST QUARTER of the year was to a great extent characterized by strikes and labor unrest. A dispute over the wages of ship cooks tied up a major part of the merchant fleet for a month, while the

fishing fleet at the Westman Islands lost several weeks fishing due to another dispute. Finally, in March a general strike-wave started, with scores of the country's most important unions and thousands of key workers on strike. All this is caused by a general boom which has been followed by inflation and the inevitable demand from the working class that its share of the economic pie be assured and even made a little bigger. The government appointed a commission to work for a settlement, but by early April no solution was in view. One result of the strikes was a widespread disruption of communications and mail services.

ON APRIL 1 the Icelanders celebrated the Centenary of Free Trade in their country. The day was declared a holiday in schools and all business activity was interrupted while celebrations were held in Reykjavík and other places. In 1854 the Danes made trade with Iceland free to all, and since then the Icelanders have made gigantic strides in taking over their own trade, which is by now almost entirely in their own hands.

THE YEAR 1954 was one of a continued boom in Iceland. Work was abundant, as the activities of the American military authorities more than offset difficulties met by some branches of the fishing industry. The Minister of Finance, Mr. Eysteinn Jónsson, has announced that the Treasury had a surplus of 90 millions (Income, 537

millions and Expenditures, 447 million Icelandic krónur), which, however, he considered none too much in view of the over-expansion of the financial structure of the country.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC WINTER, like most winters, has brought about the loss of lives this year. In a fierce January gale, two British trawlers, the Lorella and the Roderigo, both sailing out of Hull, were lost with their entire complements of 42 seamen. This tragedy led to a black chapter in Icelandic-British relations, already none too good, as it was claimed in some British newspapers that the new Icelandic fishing limits were partly to blame for the catastrophe. This statement offended the Icelanders, who knew this to be wholly untrue, since ships of all nations are, of course, free to seek shelter in Icelandic harbors, and the Icelanders are, if anything, known for the unselfish rescue operations on their coast, when needed. This was proved a little later when the British trawler King Sole ran aground in Southern Iceland, and its entire crew was saved by the Icelanders. This was duly recognized in England.

Icelandic ships have had their share of winter weather. The trawler Egill rauði was lost in the same storm as the two English ones, but it ran aground and 29 out of 34 men were saved. An interesting sidelight of this tragedy was the fact that more than half the seamen were Faroese, who are now more numerous than ever in the Icelandic fishing fleet. In early April the trawler Jón Baldvinsson also ran aground but the entire crew was saved.

THE POLITICAL FRONT has, with the exception of the strikes, been rather quiet. A suggested "coalition of the left," an idea with which several prominent leaders of the leftist parties have toyed, and which might have important

consequences, was discussed. The central committee of the Labor Federation made a direct offer to the political parties to sponsor such a coalition, but received polite but inconclusive answers, as the idea is not considered practical under present circumstances.

REFORESTATION of Iceland is still a matter of great interest to the Icelanders. The leaders in this field make their aim 2,000,000 new plants every year, which means 13 new trees per inhabitant. The state already supports these efforts to the amount of 85 cents per man, woman, and child in the country, and has in addition permitted a special optional tax of 1½ cents on two popular brands of cigarettes. Since packs of cigarettes already cost over 60 cents, smokers have not minded the new increase.

EARTHQUAKES are common in volcanic Iceland, but just how common? The Weather Bureau has reported that during 1954 quakes were recorded on no less than 22 days, for a total of 350 quakes. There was no damage from any of them.

THE ICELANDERS had a good old, nation-wide quarrel about art early this year, not the first one but one of the most intense. An invitation was received by one of the three societies of painters to participate in a Scandinavian exhibition in Rome. Disputes over the formalities of participation and especially the selection of the works to be shown led to a boycott by the other societies, which include some important names in Icelandic art. The Althing was asked for financial support of the undertaking, and this was granted although with certain conditions concerning the selection of the works. The invited society considered the conditions unacceptable and refused the money. The Icelandic section of the exhibition in Rome was, therefore, rather on the modern side, but was well received. But during the debate, radio and newspapers were filled with contributions on the question and it was definitely the number one subject of discussion in Islandic homes.

The ICELANDIC STATE annually recognizes artists and authors with stipends granted by a special commission. These were given to 113 persons this year out of 230 applicants, which makes almost one out of every thousand Icelanders a worthy artist in the eyes of the state. Not a small proportion!

GRANTS AND LOANS to students going abroad have also been given out by the same commission. There were 327 applicants (2 out of every thousand of the population): 103 for Denmark, 70 for Germany, 31 for Norway, 29 for Great Britain, 24 for Sweden, and 22 for the USA. This gives some indication of where the Icelandic students tend to go, while it must be considered that the cost of living influences their choice.

THE TWO ICELANDIC AIRLINES are greatly expanding their schedules to Europe and America this summer. One of them, Loftleibir, is engaged in herce competition with the Scandinavian Airlines System. This competition is commonly believed to be the reason why Sweden has abrogated the Icelandic-Swedish air communications treaty, a matter that has caused considerable attention all over Scandinavia.

EYEBROWS WERE RAISED when the Icelandic papers reported that Churchill had been arrested at sea and brought into the Westman Islands. Further reading revealed that the trawler Churchill of Hull had been caught at illegal fishing. The captain was fined 4500 dollars!



THE 99TH REGULAR session of the Norwegian Storting was formally opened, with traditional ceremonies, on January 12. In his Throne Speech, King Haakon emphasized that the Govern-

ment's principal objective in the coming year would be to ease the pressure on the foreign economy, as well as on domestic prices and the labor market. Among the chief economic measures advocated by the Government would be a reduction in capital investments and strengthening the control of prices.

In the message on the State of the Realm, read by Communications Minister Jakob Pettersen, the Government reported that 1954 had been marked by substantial economic progress. Production as a whole had increased by 4 per cent, with industry boosting its output by 6 per cent, compared with 1953.

On January 13 the Government submitted its proposed State budget for the fiscal year starting July 1, 1955. With revenues and expenditures balancing at 4,471 million kroner, it was about 33 million kroner higher than the 1954-55 budget.

On January 14 Premier Oscar Torp turned in his resignation to King Haakon, along with those of his twelve cabinet ministers. In accordance with Norwegian parliamentary practice, Mr. Torp advised the king to invite Einar Gerhardsen, chairman of the majority Labor group in the Storting, to form the next cabinet. A few hours later Mr. Gerhardsen accepted the assignment. He formerly headed the coalition cabinet from June to November, 1945, and the all-Labor cabinet from November 1945 to November 1951.

The new Government took over on January 22 when Premier Gerhardsen and his twelve ministers attended their first cabinet meeting at the Royal Palace.

In a statement to Parliament, delivered on January 24, the Gerhardsen government declared that it will follow the main lines of the political program proposed by the former Labor cabinet in the Speech from the Throne, the State budget and the economic blueprint called the National Budget. The statement emphasized that there will be no change in the policies on defense and foreign affairs. The new government said its chief task will be to ease the strain on Norway's external economy, domestic prices, and the labor market.

The composition of Norway's fourth government since World War II is as follows: Einar Gerhardsen, Premier (new); Halvard Lange, Minister of Foreign Affairs (hold-over); Mons Lid, Minister of Finance (new); Birger Bergersen, Minister of Church and Education (hold-over); Arne Skaug, Minister of Commerce (new); Olav Meisdalshagen, Minister of Agriculture (new); Jens Chr. Hauge, Minister of Justice (new); Ulrik Olsen, Minister of Municipal and Labor Affairs (hold-over); Rakel Seweriin, Minister of Social Affairs (hold-over); Gustav Sjåstad, Minister of Industry and Shipping (hold-over); Kolbjørn Varmann, Minister of Communications (new); Nils Lysø, Minister of Fisheries (new), and Nils Handal, Minister of Defense (hold-over).

YEAR-END REPORTS show that during 1954 Norway set new records in the production of hydro-electric power, chemical and mechanical pulp, paper, cardboard and cartons, as well as aluminum. The total fish catch and deliveries from domestic shipyards also reached new all-time highs. Whaling, too, had a satisfactory year. Meanwhile, the export of processed wood, fish and fish products, and whale oil earned sizable amounts of foreign exchange.

The 100TH ANNIVERSARY of the Norwegian State Telegraph was observed at a 2-day celebration in Oslo, January 9-10. A centenary meeting, held in the main auditorium of Oslo University, was attended by King Haakon, Crown Prince Olav, as well as members of the Parliament and the Cabinet.

Bringing greetings from the Government, communications minister Jakob Pettersen observed that, since the war, the Norwegian telecommunications system has extended its network by more than 100,000 communication-kilometers and installed some 162,000 telephones. With regard to telephone density, he noted, Norway ranks today as No. 7 in the world and No. 4 in Europe.

IN A TRIBUTE to King Haakon VII, who within a few months will have served fifty years as Norway's monarch, a nation-wide collection campaign has been launched to raise money for a Norwegian Seaman's Church in Copenhagen. A gift from the Norwegian people to its popular King, it will be named "King Haakon's Memorial Church."

Norwegian Archeologists, digging in an abandoned graveyard at Borgund, near the west coast port of Alesund, have found a rich treasure of relics from the early Middle Ages, buried up to five feet below ground in four distinct settlement layers, the oldest of which dates back to the latter part of the Viking age. The ancient Norse sagas contain many references to the trading center of Borgund.

Directed by archeologist Asbjørn Herteig, last year's excavations unearthed the well-preserved foundations of four buildings, including the entire floor of an open hearth house, probably built around 1100 A.D. Among the other finds were pieces of soapstone cooking vessels, large quantities of ceramic potsherds, some traceable to the Rhine valley, the Netherlands and England, as

well as leather shoes and two soapstones with runic inscriptions. And, as yet, barely one per cent of the Borgund area has been excavated.

As an expression of appreciation for Sweden's aid to Norway during and after the war, a Norwegian national gift to Sweden of 1.2 million kroner will soon be authorized by the Norwegian Storting. The funds will be used to put up a building that will form the nucleus of a center for Norwegian-Swedish cultural cooperation. "Sveabu," as the new institution has been tentatively named, will be erected near Oslo, probably in the Frognerseter country, famed for its beautiful view of the Oslo Fjord and the surrounding mountains. Here scientists, artists, ministers of the church, teachers and students, representatives of industry, etc. will be able to enjoy daily contact with their Norwegian colleagues. "Lysebu," a similar institution for Norwegian-Danish cultural cooperation, is already established not far from where the Swedish unit may be built.

In Swedish government circles, the announcement of the gift came as a complete surprise. Prime Minister Tage Erlander called it "an extremely valuable initiative," while Professor Hans W:son Ahlmann, Swedish Ambassador to Norway, said "I am deeply touched."

The Norwegian Navy has started work on the new main base at Haakonsvern, outside Bergen. Scheduled to be finished in 5-6 years, the project is estimated to cost about 200 million kroner. Of this total, 163 million kroner will be contributed by NATO member nations, as part of the 'infrastructure' program, while 37 million kroner will be paid by Norway. The pace of construction will be decided by the Norwegian Parliament. Plans, allowing for expansion, have been worked out by the

Norwegian Defense Construction Directorate.

Serving as main base for the Norwegian navy in peacetime, Haakonsvern would be used as operating base for allied naval forces, in case of war. Norway's part of the development project comprises specialized naval schools, hospital, administration buildings, and bomb shelters. The rest, to be financed by NATO, comprises piers and drydock, as well as workshops and storage facilities to be built into mountain rock.

FINLAND'S SKIERS SCORED decisively at the annual Holmenkollen international skiing competitions in Oslo. The cherished King's Cup, however, for the highest score in the combined event, went to Norway. With ideal weather and snow conditions, the ski jumping contests on March 6 attracted some 100,000 spectators.

In the 15 kilometer cross-country race, Arne Hiiva and August Kiuru of Finland finished first and second. Another Finn, Veikki Hakulinen won the 50 kilometer race, followed by the Soviet skier Pavel Koltchin, and Hallgeir Brenden of Norway. Aulis Kallakorpi of Finland edged out Norway's Torbjørn Falkanger to take 1st prize in the special ski jumping contests.

Sverre Stenersen of Norway won the combined 15 kilometer cross-country and ski jumping events, trailed by Eeti Nieminen of Finland. In Giant Slalom and Downhill for men, Asle Sjåstad of Norway captured both top prizes. In the women's events, Giant Slalom went to Eugenia Sidorova of the Soviet Union, while Margit Hvammen of Norway placed first in Downhill.

Norway's Spanish Relief Committee gave over 100 scholarships to Spanish refugee youths in France during 1954. Last summer, 105 Spanish refugee children spent six weeks in Norway. EX-PREMIER OSCAR TORP was elected president of the Norwegian Parliament, to succeed Einar Gerhardsen, who became Premier on January 22.

Norway has Pledged and paid \$1.7 million to the U.N. Korea Reconstruction Agency. The fifth largest, Norway's contribution is the biggest of all in relation to population and economic resources.

THE BANK OF NORWAY has issued a new series of 5 kroner bills, showing a portrait of Fridtjof Nansen on one side and a Lofoten fishing hamlet, after a painting by Axel Revold, on the other.

A survey prepared by the United Nations reveals that the life expectancy of a Norwegian girl is 72.65 years, the highest in the world.

THE NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT recently approved a government bill laying down new principles for the nation's land use policy and the task of the State in this field. Replacing the Land Use Act of 1928, the new law is designed to lay the foundation for rationalizing Norwegian agriculture through a gradual increase in the size of marginal farms, thus assuring economical operation.

The average farm in Norway comprises only four acres of arable land and only a few have more than one hundred acres. During the last several decades there has been a steady increase in the number of small farm holdings, while the number of large farms has decreased. Very often a farmer has divided his land between two or more sons, thus contributing to the trend toward more and smaller farm units.

Mechanization of Norwegian farm production, which has made rapid

strides in the past few years, is held to be an absolute necessity if the farmers are to maintain approximately the same standard of living as other social groups. Successful efforts have been made to mechanize the operation of small-holdings through cooperative machine stations. At the same time, the need for enlarging the size of the marginal farms has become ever more apparent.

The objective of the new Land Use Law is to promote the most efficient utilization of the country's land area. Toward that end, the State has been authorized to aid the establishment of new farms of sufficient size to support a family, and to facilitate the expansion of existing small-holdings.

To stop the unfortunate diminution of farm holdings, the law provides that no farm can be divided except by permission from the provincial Land Use Commission. And such a permit will be granted only if each of the farms resulting from the land division is large enough to support a family.

In order to procure land for the expansion of marginal farms, the State has been given priority on the purchase of land, woods, and mountain grazing tracts, provided the property is not sold to one of the owner's close relatives. The State will in turn sell the property to other farmers who need more land. On certain conditions, the State may also expropriate land, if a voluntary sale can not be arranged.

Most of the farms in Norway are allodial possessions, which may be redeemed by the last owner's family within three years of his death. Henceforth, the State is authorized to void allodial rights to a farm which has been purchased by the State to further the purposes of the Land Use Act.



In the Budget Plan for the fiscal year July 1, 1955-June 30, 1956, which was presented at the opening of the Riksdag on January 11, the Minister of Finance, Per Edvin

Sköld, forecast a general tax reduction next year, provided that the financial situation does not deteriorate in the meantime. Expenditures during the fiscal year 1955-56 were estimated at 9,106 million kronor, a new high, while estimated receipts totaled 9,506 million kronor. The surplus of 400 million, however, is largely fictitious, and in reality the budget is only slightly overbalanced. In the budget that was submitted last year receipts and expenditures balanced at 8,517 million kronor.

Sweden's foreign trade in 1954 resulted in an import surplus of 974 million kronor, or practically double that of the year before, 504 millions. Imports reached a new high of 9,194 million kronor, against 8,161 millions for 1953, while exports were valued at 8,220 million kronor, compared with 7,657 millions.

An import surplus is considered normal in Sweden, the difference in the balance of payments as a rule being made up by earnings of the shipping services, returns on foreign investments, royalties on patents, etc. Last year, however, the foreign-exchange reserve actually decreased by about 100 million kronor, or from 2,624 to 2,513 million kronor.

A NATION-WIDE DRIVE for aid to Ethiopia and Pakistan, to be known as "Sweden Helps," was launched on February 7 with a radio appeal by King Gustaf VI Adolf. It is directed by the Central Committee for Technical Assistance to Underdeveloped Territories. The co-

operative movement and the labor and management federations donated the money necessary for the organizational side of the drive, and every penny collected will therefore go to the fund. A few years ago, when the Netherlands were hit by ravaging floods, a similar national fund was raised by popular subscriptions solicited over the radio, and on one single day more than one million dollars was collected.

Ethiopia and Pakistan are the two countries which Sweden has undertaken to help in the first place within the framework of the United Nations aid program for economically underdeveloped areas. The Swedish government annually grants three million kronor for this work, which also includes technical aid to India. In Ethiopia, an institute for building techniques is being built which will employ ten Swedes as instructors and turn out fully qualified engineers in five years. In addition, Sweden each year will receive fifteen Ethiopian students who are to study building techniques at Swedish institutes of technology. The proceeds of the current drive will go to facilities for maternity and children's aid in Ethiopia.

The money raised for Pakistan will be used primarily for the construction of vocational schools teaching small-industry techniques. A school for building and joinery and another for training students in the manufacture of ready-made clothes, mainly working clothes, are first on the program. The planned assistance further includes a health clinic, the drilling of wells, and social-welfare measures for youth and children. Sweden's help to India has concentrated on instruction for veterinary surgeons. Nine such students from India and two from Thailand will come to Sweden next fall, the costs being shared by Sweden, the FAO, and the Indian government. Students from India, Iraq, Israel, and Mexico-one from

each country—will benefit from Swedish grants for one year's studies at the Meteorological Institute of the Stockholm University, where they will take part in research on climatological problems arising in tropical areas.

In addition to the specific programs already launched or decided upon, there will be separate projects for infant and maternity care, spare-time occupation, improvement of housing conditions, etc., in Pakistan and Ethiopia. It is hoped that the assistance offered will help improve living conditions in these countries.

THE COORDINATION of communications of various kinds was the main theme of the third session of the Nordic Council, which was held in Stockholm January 28-February 3 under the chairmanship of Dr. Nils Herlitz of Sweden, Postal and telecommunications rates between the Scandinavian countries should, the Council agreed, be the same as those applied within the four countries, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland. The radio and television services were also discussed, and the Council decided to recommend that more programs of a Scandinavian character be arranged and that Scandinavian interests be taken into consideration when the countries build out their TV systems. Plans for a Scandinavian college for higher journalistic education were presented, and the coordination of rules and rates for inter-Scandinavian student travel was the subject of another recommendation.

Pending a Swedish national referendum on the introduction of right-hand traffic the Council made no recommendation in this respect, but Danish and Norwegian representatives expressed the hope that Sweden would facilitate inter-Scandinavian travel by adopting the reform. A recommendation for general cooperation on traffic legislation

was approved. Another item on the agenda was joint arrangements for medical and dental care for Scandinavian seamen. It was hoped that Sweden and Denmark would participate in the program embarked upon by Norway, which has established medical stations at four international ports.

The 30TH ANNIVERSARY of the death of Hjalmar Branting, the great labor leader and Sweden's first Social-Democratic prime minister, was commemorated on February 24 in various forms by the labor movement and was also observed in other camps. "The Swedish labor movement should be deeply grateful for having had Hjalmar Branting as its foremost educator, its political master and its leader," Gustav Möller, former Minister of Social Affairs, said at a meeting in Stockholm.

Branting is Sweden's internationally best-known statesman of the modern era. In 1897 he became a member of the Riksdag, where for some years he was the only Social Democrat. He was Minister of Finance in a Liberal-Social Democratic cabinet of 1917, and in the spring of 1920 formed Sweden's first Social-Democratic ministry. Branting's contributions to the cause of peace when the union between Sweden and Norway was dissolved in 1905, together with his work in the same cause during and after World War I, qualified him for the Nobel Peace Prize which was awarded him in 1921.

The Question of the so-called Trondheim Route, which would give the industry in north-central Sweden a new connection with the Atlantic Ocean and over which Sweden could import vital supplies in case of emergencies, was discussed during a Riksdag debate on March 9, mainly concerned with Sweden's foreign policy. John Ericsson, Minister of Commerce, delivered a report

from Swedish and Norwegian experts, who had been asked to investigate the matter. They recommend that a new highway be constructed within three years, linking the population centers of Trondheim, on Norway's Atlantic coast, and Östersund, capital of the Swedish province of Jämtland. Cut through the Norwegian mountains, the road would cost about twenty-eight million Norwegian kroner, or some four million dollars.

Further suggestions include the building of a Swedish harbor for the unloading of oil in the inner Trondheim Fjord, with storage chambers, or cisterns, blasted into the solid rock. For this purpose, a Swedish company should be formed and be responsible for the building of the harbor facilities in cooperation with a Norwegian concern. The Swedish experts are asking for 440,ooo kronor for 1955 for preliminary work on the rock cisterns. Norway has already guaranteed that the oil depot and the transport arrangements may be used for transit trade into Sweden even in critical times. The question of a pipe line from Trondheim to the Swedish border will be the subject of subsequent discussions.

AFTER MONTHS of intensive and painstaking work, during which intelligence agents were planted in strategically important factories, the Swedish security police in March uncovered a widespread net of espionage, resulting in the arrest of five Swedes, one German, one Rumanian, and four Czechoslovakians, and in an expulsion order against four members of the two Eastern European Legations in Stockholm as undesirables, the most sweeping edict of its kind pronounced in Sweden in modern times. Although the espionage is the most extensive discovered in many years, preliminary investigations seem to indicate

that it may not have been as serious nor have as far-reaching effects as the cases which occurred in 1951 and 1952.

As a result of the police disclosures, Foreign Minister Östen Undén on March 14 summoned Jaroslav Vlcek, Minister of Czechoslovakia, and Francisc Otroc, Minister of Rumania, to his office. They were handed a message from the Foreign Office voicing Sweden's protest and announcing that three members of the Czechoslovak Legation and one of the Rumanian Legation no longer are regarded as personae grata in Sweden. On the former mission, the following three were named: Major Frantisek Nemec, military attaché; Captain Zdenek Jansa, his assistant; and K. Sladek, a chauffeur. In the Rumanian Legation, Paul Salcudeanu, the secretary, was singled out. The expulsion was a formality in the cases of Major Nemec, who had left Sweden hurriedly on March 11, and Salcudeanu, who was also out of the country for undisclosed reasons.

The centers of the undercover activity were Stockholm and Gothenburg, with ramifications in Malmö, in southernmost Sweden, Örebro, an industrial city in the central part of the country, and Karlskoga, in the province of Värmland, headquarters of the famous Bofors ordnance plant. The chief aim of the espionage, according to Swedish newspapers, seems to have been to gather information about Sweden's new "atom bomb proof" destroyer, the manufacture of jet planes on British license, and the Bofors factory. The Eastern Europeans accused of participation are said to have taken a very active part in the espionage. Reports state that Major Nemec visited several factories disguised as a workman and tried to establish contacts and collect information, especially among refugees from Communist countries.



NJAL'S SAGA. Translated from the Old Icelandic with introduction and notes by Carl F. Bayerschmidt and Lee M. Hollander. New York University Press for The American-Scandinavian Foundation. New York. 1955. 390 pp. Price \$6.50.

Some years ago, when a dramatization of portions of Njál's Saga was put on by the BBC, an English critic could think of no other grounds on which to commend the program than that acquaintance with even the duller high points of world literature was, after all, salutary. It is an indication of both the degree and kind of fame enjoyed by Njál's Saga that someone so insensible to its appeal nevertheless knew that he would be expected to accord it a place among the great literary masterpieces. For the truth is that the Icelandic sagas are a part of world literature only in the sense that, say, Japanese drama and Persian epic are. The ordinary educated person is aware of their existence and accepts the value placed on them by those who know, but they form no necessary part of his intellectual background and, indeed, do not fit in very well with the rest of his literary training. He may count them among the things it would be nice to know more about, but ignorance of them is never felt as a handicap. For the cultivated European or American, familiarity with Old Icelandic literature is not necessary to an understanding of what is considered the common cultural background of the West. This is especially true in English-speaking countries at the present time, when (except for an often rather perfunctory concession to Classical literature) nothing is counted as Western literature that did not originate in twelfth century France, and even professional students of English literature tend to regard the earliest literary monuments of the language primarily as extended illustrations of philological principles.

That the Icelandic sagas should be thus

ignored almost everywhere outside their original home is as natural as it is regrettable. On the one hand it is true that the sagas, for all they owe to continental mediaeval literature, for all they are European, are essentially outside the main stream of European literature. Icelandic literature remained in many respects a separate stem instead of becoming merely a branch of the literature of Western Europe. The Icelanders did not, to be sure, squander what they borrowed from the Continent. They increased it manifold by assimilating it to their native tradition and it has continued to yield dividends to this day, but the debt has never been directly repaid: outside of Scandinavia the influence of Old Icelandic literature has, with very few exceptions, been negligible. On the other hand, there is so much that is original and unique in this literature, that judgments about the literary development of the Western world which leave it out of account frequently go very far astray. It is far from generally known, for instance, that there is essential truth in James Norman Hall's somewhat exaggerated claim, quoted in the introduction to the present translation, that in Njál's Saga "perfection in the art of story telling was reached . . . centuries before there was any talk, in the western world, at least, of its being an art." As this statement suggests, saga literature has a twofold claim to the attention of students of literature, first because of its important place in the development of prose narrative and the art of the novel, and second, and far more important, because the great sagas do indeed represent the perfection of one kind of narrative art.

There are therefore good reasons why every attempt to make Old Norse literature more accessible to readers of English should be welcomed, and of such attempts good translations are by far the most valuable. Good translations need not be perfect; in fact, a completely satisfactory English translation of the sagas may be impossible, for the modern English or American reader is separated from the saga literature by more than the mere linguistic difference that separates him from, say, a modern French or Italian novel. But to be at all valuable a translation must fulfill two requirements:

it must not add artificial obstacles to the reader's very real difficulties, and it must not mislead him as to the nature of the work translated. Many of the older English translations of the sagas fail today's reader in both of these respects. By their use of a quaint and archaic artificial language they increase the distance between the reader and the saga and create the impression that the saga style, which in fact conceals its infinite art behind a façade of extreme directness and simplicity, is awkward and clumsy and represents the fumblings of primitive vernacular narrative rather than the self-assured mastery of a highly developed art form.

The present translation successfully avoids these faults. By the use of perfectly plain and straightforward English the translators try to approximate the naturalness of the original. It is evidently on these grounds that they invite comparison with Dasent's translation, and they are wholly justified in doing so. Their translation is on the whole both accurate and readable, easy of approach for a modern reader, and as perspicuous as the matter permits. Here and there one may feel that the admirable terseness and at times even the dignity of the original have been sacrificed to simplicity and ease of expression, but such instances are few, and probably only a detailed comparison with the original brings them out; they do not affect the pleasing impression of the translation as a whole.

As the translation itself avoids putting obstacles in the reader's way, so Mr. Hollander's excellent introduction and the judiciously selective notes at the end of the volume are devoted to reducing the difficulties that inevitably remain. The clear and succinct summary of the plot, the brief but illuminating sketch of the original audience, and the critical comments on the literary qualities of the saga, all serve to make this volume an attractive and valuable introduction to saga literature. Njál's Saga is not the easiest of sagas, but in richness and variety and magnitude of conception it is easily the greatest. For those who know Njál's Saga the way is open to all of the varied saga literature, among whose many smaller masterpieces almost every taste may find a worthy favorite.

The present translation shares with all other saga translations known to me some minor inaccuracies and some inconsistencies in the spelling of proper names, but these are of no great importance. What counts is that in this handsomely produced volume a great masterpiece has been made accessible as never before. The translators are to be congratulated and thanked.

JÓHANN S. HANNESSON

Cornell University

SAINT BRIDGET OF SWEDEN. By Jo-HANNES JØRGENSEN. Translated from the Danish by Ingeborg Lund. *Longmans Green*. 1954. 2 vols. Ill. 310 + 354 pp. Price \$8.50.

Saint Bridget, no doubt, was the greatest woman in Swedish history. Happily this biography enjoys the authorship of a poet sympathetic with her mystical career; for Johannes Jørgensen is not only a great poet but a Roman Catholic scholar. What one misses chiefly in this exhaustive two-volume work is the explosive fire of Sigrid Undset's life of Saint Catherine of Siena, the young Italian mystic who carried on Bridget's work after her death and at long last brought the Popes back to Rome from their captivity in Avignon.

The first volume of this monumental book deals with the life of Bridget in Sweden 1303-1349, the second volume with her life in Rome 1349-1373. In Sweden she reared eight children, was mistress of King Magnus's household, erected churches, hospitals, monasteries, and nunneries, and on her expedition to the shrines of Spain bypassed Avignon but denounced the 'Babylonian' luxury in Avignon of the Pope and his court.

The long passages of Catholic dialectic in this book can be skipped by the casual reader for the next exciting page.

Bridget's courage in castigating popes, cardinals, archbishops, and kings for their alleged sins was indeed typically Swedish, but she had the same confidence in her divine appointment that Mary Baker G. Eddy exhibited in America. And who knows but both were right!

Many of the pure and holy of this world

were present at her death in Rome. Protestants may complain that it is too much to believe that Jesus and the angels talked to Bridget in Swedish instead of Hebrew or Greek. But doubtless Bridget, as all scholars in those times, understood Latin as well as Swedish!" H.G.L.

THE WHITE DESERT. THE OFFICIAL AC-COUNT OF THE NORWEGIAN-BRITISH-SWEDISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION. BY JOHN GIAEVER. With contributions by Gordon de Q. Robin, E. F. Roots, Valter Schytt and Brian Walford and a Foreword by J. M. Wordie. Translated from the Norwegian by E. M. Huggard. Dutton. New York. 1955. Ill. 256 pp. Maps. Price \$5.00.

The voyage of USS Atka to Antarctic waters during the past winter was the first step in an invasion of the far South, which is expected to assume major proportions the next two or three years. Plans which are now being made for the International Geophysical Year 1957-58, are likely to produce invaluable scientific results. Almost equally important is the fact that the work is to be carried out by close cooperation among many countries. The highly publicized excursions of a few nations to the area in recent years, which have introduced a political note into what had for more than a century been a region left to the scientist and explorer, make this very desirable.

The first large-scale truly international Antarctic expedition was that organized by Norway, Sweden, and Britain in 1949-52, under the leadership of John Giaever of Det Norske Polar-Institutt. An international organizing committee under the chairmanship of Professor Harald U. Sverdrup of Oslo, and which included among its members Professor Hans W. Ahlmann, Swedish Ambassador to Norway, and representatives of the Royal Geographical Society of London, selected a strong team of scientists to serve in the field, among them not only representatives from Norway, Sweden, and Britain, but also from Canada and Australia. The party left Oslo in November 1949

aboard the vessel Norsel, but additional equipment and some personnel had already sailed on the whale factory ship Thorshøvdi, with which a rendezvous had been arranged in the Antarctic waters.

More than two years later, in January 1952, the expedition closed its headquarters at Maudheim in Norwegian Antarctic Territory, and began the long return voyage to Oslo. During the intervening period, which included two severe Antarctic winters, the party of fifteen men carried out long-distance mapping journeys on which geological, biological and geophysical studies were made. An important concern of the expedition was to discover what lies beneath the heavy layer of ice that hides most of the buried continent. By exploding dynamite and timing the echoes by seismographs, the party succeeded in mapping the under-ice profile of the bed-rock. This proved to be irregular, revealing in places that the land surface dips below sea level. This means that Antarctic ice is much thicker than had been anticipated, so that it represents a far larger amount of water standing ready to be poured into the ocean should the Antarctic climate become appreciably milder.

In addition to long journeys by tractorhauled sledges, several flights were made, both by Swedish and British aircraft, to photograph coastlines and mountain ranges which rise abruptly through the immense ice-sheet.

John Giaever has written an enthralling account of a highly successful expedition that was in the best traditions of Amundsen, Nordenskiöld, and Scott. He gives us an insight into the enduring friendships that grew up among his cosmopolitan group of brilliant and capable young scien-

The success of this international expedition has set a pattern to be followed by other nations during the International Geophysical Year, and Maudheim and its surroundings are likely to play an important part in several expeditions now being planned.

Dartmouth College TREVOR LLOYD THE TRUMPET OF NORDLAND BY PETTER DASS, AND OTHER MASTERPIECES OF NORWEGIAN POETRY FROM THE PERIOD 1250-1700. Translated and Edited by Theodore Jorgenson. The St. Olaf College Press. Northfield, Minn. 208 pp. Ill. Price \$2.75.

Masterpieces of Norwegian literature are being made accessible in English by a process which may best be described as one of leaps and lapses. Much has been accomplished, but more remains to be done, and for this reason an enthusiastic welcome is accorded the appearance of the present volume. In it Professor Theodore Jorgenson of St. Olaf College has included his translation of the long poem Nordlands Trompet by Petter Dass and a number of Norwegian ballads and folk songs by un-

known mediaeval authors. Petter Dass (1647-1707) was a clergyman in the province of Nordland in northern Norway, a man of many talents and with a great poetic gift. Many of his songs and poems are being read and enjoyed in Norway even today; his best known work, however, is Nordlands Trompet, which is one of the few Norwegian literary works dating from the seventeenth century which are of any real importance and merit. The poem, which is in several parts, gives a description of the whole province of Nordland and its various districts, in addition to what is now the county of Troms; he tells about the scenery, the flora and the fauna, about the people living there, and their means of livelihood, mainly fishing and agriculture. The good pastor's observations are keen and convey a feeling of inti-

Professor Jorgenson has succeeded in a formidable task; his translation is faithful to the original and retains in no small measure the flavor and atmosphere of the baroque verse of Dass. But readers will no doubt find that the omission of an introduction and notes will diminish considerably the profit derived from the reading of the poem.

mate knowledge of the country, although some of the districts described were never visited by him. The poem throughout is filled with humor, realism, and love of life in general and of people in particular.

Several anonymous Norwegian folk songs and ballads, dating from the late Middle Ages, also appear in the book, among them "Bendix and Olrun," "Olav and Kari," and "Villemand and Magnhild." The famous "Dream Vision of Olav Aasteson" is also given in English translation, both in the version of Professor Knut Liestøl and in the attempted restoration by Ivar Mortensson-Egnund. But here again, the juxtaposition of the two versions without any explanatory notes, coupled with the lack of background information about the ballads, will indubitably tend to create bewilderment among American readers. So also will the curious error through which the title page for the poem "The Trumpet of Nordland" precedes the Table of Contents for the whole volume, and there is also an inexplicable discrepancy between the numbering of the ballads in the Table of Contents and in the body of the book.

The inclusion in the present volume of drawings by Thorolf Holmboe, originally made for one of the Norwegian editions of Nordlands Trompet, was indeed a happy thought.

ERIK J. FRIIS

ICE FLOES AND FLAMING WATER. By Peter Freuchen. Translated by Johan Hambro. Julian Messner, Inc. New York. 1954. 242 pp. Price \$3.95

Mere vagrancy may not deserve a place among the great literary crimes of this century. As practiced by Peter Freuchen, it is, in any event, an engaging misdemeanor.

Ice Floes and Flaming Water is a miscellany hung on a single peg-a rescue and evacuation in Melville Bay (in northwestern Greenland) in which Captain Freuchen participated. While the story of this hazardous operation, once it unfolds, is fairly engrossing, the unofficial virtues of the book are the author's considerable knowledge of the Greenland Eskimos, his Arctic lore, and a couple of swapped yarns that are deserving of some close rewriting on their own merits.

If Captain Freuchen were not the hardy Dane that he is, he might have become an introspective bard of the most fascinating sort. For here is the raw stuff of which

BOOKS 207

literature, in its most pedestrian sense, is made. Moreover, his Eskimos are far more real than Kipling's Indians and Conrad's Malays. In his novel Eskimo Captain Freuchen reveals considerable imaginative power in dealing with the heart and mind of a great hunter. What is lacking in this major effort of 1991, as in Ice Floes, is the art essential to a masterwork. His literary vagrancies (an indifference toward or impatience with style as an art worth developing; undisciplined construction; a reliance upon the most formal attitudes towards subject matter) are the attributes of a man of action who has thrived too long upon the joys and disciplines of a culture so enviable in so many ways that any revaluation must perforce seem inadequate.

I believe that Captain Freuchen, the explorer, has a talent that is deserving of further exploration on his part. Eskimo is almost a classic of its kind, and the two splendid ghost stories in Ice Floes (the tale of the gentleman-trapper and the tale of the Portuguese captain) are indicative of what he might do if he were so inclined. In the realm of literature, Captain Freuchen has yet to discover his "Ultima Thule". Maybe he will, but in the meantime his works constitute a unique con-

tribution to Arctic literature.

In conclusion, I would like to suggest that the addition of a detailed map of Melville Bay and other pertinent areas would have been extremely helpful to the reader. ROBERT A. HUNTER

JEAN SIBELIUS-A MASTER AND HIS WORK. By NILS-ERIC RINGBOM. Translated from the Swedish by G.I.C. deCourcy. University of Oklahoma Press. Norman, Okla. 1954. 196 pp. Price \$3.75.

A number of rewarding and informative volumes have been previously published in English on the life and work of Finland's master of creative music, Jean Sibelius-the most important being the pioneer study by Cecil Gray (Oxford University Press); the largely biographical work by the Finnish Karl Ekman (Alfred Knopf); and, most recently, the excellent Sibelius-A Symposium, edited by Gerald Abraham (Ox-

ford University Press). Thus far, however, we have had no comprehensive Englishlanguage study of Sibelius' music by one of his own countrymen. For this reason, we can be most thankful for Jean Sibelius-A Master and His Work, in which the distinguished Finnish music critic and composer, Nils-Eric Ringbom, undertakes an exhaustive study of the major scores from Sibelius' pen and the sources of his musical

language.

Even with respect to biographical detail, Ringbom has contributed some highly significant and illuminating information about the composer's boyhood. Above all, Ringbom makes the reader thoroughly aware of Sibelius' extraordinarily keen perceptions of Nature and of the mysterious creative alchemy which enabled him to transmute these perceptions into living musical creation. Illuminating, too, is Ringbom's description of cultural life in Helsinki at the turn of the century and his extended quotations from newspaper criticisms contemporary with the first performances of Sibelius' early orchestral masterpieces. Perhaps the most valuable aspect of Ringbom's book is the manner in which he places all aspects of Sibelius and his creative work in the proper proportions. When we have finished reading this volume, we see the composer in relation to Finland's cultural past, in relation to his contemporaries, and in relation to the music of the future. We are afforded a thorough understanding of the romantic-national elements in Sibelius' music (in particular, those derived from the mythos of Kalevala), the impressionist and the classical symphonic.

With all this wealth of information compressed into less than 200 pages, the personality of Sibelius as a complete human being emerges with surprising vividness. Save for a few minor errors of terminology, the translation is thoroughly adequate. A complete list of works, a selective bibliography, and index are also included. Without question, Mr. Ringbom's volume takes a special place of honor alongside the three other English-language books on the Finnish master already cited, for it is truly indispensable for the listener to and the

student of music of the North.

DAVID HALL

FIFTY YEARS IN ALASKA. By CARL J. LOMEN. With a Foreword by Richard E. Byrd. David McKay. New York. 302 pp. Price \$4.00.

The memoirs of business men are usually dull reading, but this book is as exciting

as an Old Norse saga.

It was in 1909 that I first saw that intelligent beast, a reindeer. I was climbing over in Norway and watched a reindeer scampering up a mountain side in Jotunheimen. Little did I know then about the enterprise of Carl J. Lomen raising reindeer in Alaska. It was some years later that I first met him in New York and heard about his plan to introduce reindeer steak into the New York market. Next year reindeer was on the menu of the Plaza Hotel, and my wife and I went there for dinner and drank Carl Lomen's health in good Norwegian akvavit.

Carl J. Lomen was born in St. Paul of Norwegian descent. Being of pioneering spirit at the age of eighteen he accompanied his father in following the Gold Rush to Alaska, where they set up offices in Nome. He conceived the idea of establishing the industry of packing reindeer steak for the American market and, at the same time, performing a social service in giving the Eskimos a pleasant livelihood. A few reindeer had already been imported from Siberia. Lomen proceeded to incorporate a company and brought 1280 reindeer from Norway, accompanied by Lapp herdsmen. The Lapps taught the Eskimos how to manage these intelligent animals.

In due course Lomen reindeer steak appeared on the menus of hotels and restaurants all over the United States. The reindeer herds of the Lomen company, fed on the lichens of the Arctic, grew to a million

head.

The industry was highly profitable both for Lomen and the Eskimo population of Alaska until, during the Great Depression, the Federal government in Washington took over. The Federal herds died out and the Eskimo turned to other pursuits.

Lomen's narrative is rich in episodes dealing with the Eskimos and the immigrant Lapps and the reindeer, all of whom he understood like a brother and loved. He sold three thousand live reindeer to Canada,

and the adventurous trek of this herd from western Alaska to northern Canada took five years.

The book does have a map on which the reader can check the more important places, but it should have detailed maps locating the minor points of interest.

Here is one of the songs recorded com-

posed by an Eskimo:

"Sled him skid, and reindeer slip and slide,

Go two steps, then legs they spread out wide,

Fall and maybe broke something inside, Mukluks slip and men all same as dance, Then—oh my! sit down on deerskin pants.

Yet they want the deer to take a chance— Tumee seeko aseruk!"

H.G.L.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN. BY RUMER GODDEN. Knopf. New York. 1954. 206 pages. With Index. Price \$2.50.

Rumer Godden's practical life of Hans Christian Andersen belongs to a Knopf series entitled "Great Lives in Brief", in which the fairy tale author is numbered among such overt immortals as Henry Ford, Julius Caesar, and Mahatma Gandhi.

In conforming to the motto of the series multum in parvo-Miss Godden (Black Narcissus) has written what might be termed an "introduction" to Andersen rather than a handbook on life and letters. The Andersen scholar can alone determine the wisdom of her quantitative condensation and qualitative appraisals. As a practicing novelist, Miss Godden has limited herself to the creative task of evoking the fairy tale aura of Andersen's suffering and ultimate triumph, and for this reason her timely distillation is buoyant with "atmosphere." Her style, simple and conversational, is meant to entertain-children as well as adult initiates. Liberally sprinkled with some R. P. Keigwin translations of the fairy tales, her book is written to be read aloud.

As a critic of Andersen's writings, which are inseparable from his personality, the English authoress cannot escape the charge of special pleading and that relaxation of awareness that an "anniversary consciousness" can induce. Miss Godden wields a mean butter knife rather than the more incisive instruments at her disposal. The real Andersen is no caricature of himself nor one-man society for self-perpetuation. Hans Christian Andersen was a great artist. One of Miss Godden's tasks was to explain to the average reader why this is so, and she has not succeeded. An Edith Sitwell (Life of Pope) could do this despite the limitations of space and plan imposed by Knopf.

ROBERT A. HUNTER

BOOK NOTES

In The Ocean Floor Dr. Hans Pettersson presents a concise summary of present-day knowledge about the bottom of the sea and a survey of the many achievements of the science of oceanography. He also describes the studies recently made of the lightless world where life exists under enormous pressures and where the history of the ages may be read in core samples taken from the sediment and debris that cover the ocean floor. The book, which has a number of instructive photographs and charts, is based on the author's recent Silliman Lectures at Yale University. (Yale University Press. 1954. 181 pp. Ill. Price \$3.00). Dr. Pettersson, who is Director of the Oceanographic Institute of Gothenburg, was the leader of the Swedish Deep Sea Expedition of 1947-48, about which he has written in his book Westward Ho With the Albatross.

The Augustana Historical Society has published a biography of Pastor Olof Andrén by Oscar N. Olson as Volume XIV of its series of publications. Entitled Olof Christian Telemak Andrén—Ambassador of Good Will, the volume recounts the life of this outstanding Swedish-American churchman who became the first pastor of the First Lutheran Church in Moline, Illinois, but is perhaps best known for his mission to Sweden on behalf of the Augustana Seminary in 1860. (Augustana Book Concern, Rock Island, Ill. 1954. 103 pp.). The author is Director of Historical Research of the Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The Challenge of Scandinavia by WILLIAM L. SHIRER



"THE CHALLENGE OF SCANDI-NAVIA is a most excellent job. Mr. Shirer has an approach which, so far as I know, no one else has taken towards the Scandinavian countries. I like particularly the résumés he has given of modern Scandinavian history. One of the book's great merits is the concise, interesting and fair account of the experience of the Scandinavian countries during and since the war. It explains much and makes most interesting reading, Mr. Shirer has also brought up to date and presented fairly the social and economic aspects of four pretty successful modern welfare LITHGOW OSBORNE. states. President, American-Scandinavian Foundation.

At all bookstores \$5.00

14 BEACON STREET, BOSTON 6, MASS.

Young Farmers in Denmark by Nancy Martin tells about a visit to Denmark of a group of young people from Gaythorne in England. They are given hospitality on the island of Møn where they learn much about Danish farming methods and about the activities of the local Young Farmers' Clubs. The illustrations by Stuart Tresilian reflect the charm of the Danish countryside and enhance the appeal of this both gay and instructive book. (St. Martin's Press, New York. 1954. Ill. 176 pp. Price \$1.50).

The Philosophical Library has recently issued a very useful Dictionary of Linguistics as the latest volume in its "Mid-Century Reference Library." Mario A. Pei and Frank Gaynor have here gathered together and defined the innumerable terms used in the various fields of philology, grammar, and language study, historical linguistics, phonemics, and structural linguistics. (1954, 238 pp. Price \$6.00.)

"No grace transcends the image of a swan" I svanaliki lyftist moldin hæst

This is the first line of Paul Bjarnason's translation of one of the many poems of the great twentieth-century Icelandic poet Einar Benediktsson that the Canadian poet renders into English in his Odes and Echoes (The People's Co-operative Bookstore, Vancouver, 1954. 186 pp. Price \$3.50). The volume contains translations from many other Icelandic poets as well as gracious original verse by Mr. Bjarnason himself. He was born of Icelandic emigrants in the Dakotas.

The influence of Catholicism on the thought of Søren Kierkegaard is dealt with in an illuminating booklet just published by The Newman Press, Westminster, Maryland, and entitled Søren Kierkegaard and Catholicism. The author, H. Roos, S. J., who is Professor of German Literature in the University of Copenhagen, delineates objectively Kierkegaard's philosophy and analyzes both the Catholic and the anti-Catholic tendencies in his writings. Originally a lecture delivered before the Kierkegaard Society in Copenhagen, the little

work has been translated from the Danish by Richard M. Brackett, S. J. (1954. 62 pp.).

"Development and Application of Tests for University Students in Norway: A Report on Parts of a Research Project" is the title of a paper issued as Number 383, 1954, of Psychological Monographs: General and Applied, published by The American Psychological Association, Inc. The authors are Øyvind Skard, Inger Marie Aursand, and Leif J. Braaten, all of the University of Oslo.

Norsh Allkunnebok is a new Norwegian encyclopedia, in nynorsh, which is published by Fonna Forlag in Oslo. The five volumes which have been issued so far, of the projected ten, indicate that the complete set will be an excellent example of the high standards of scholarship and general dependability which characterize the better Scandinavian encyclopedias. For larger American reference libraries which want at least one Scandinavian general encyclopedia, Norsh Allkunnebok will be a good choice. (Price \$10.00 per volume.)

The first volume, A-M, of a new Dansk-Engelsh Ordbog has been published by Gyldendal Nordisk Forlag in Copenhagen. The editors, Hermann Vinterberg and C. A. Bodelsen, have indeed succeeded in producing a work which is both comprehensive and practical. The great number of translations of expressions and phrases will be found particularly helpful.

Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen in Stockholm has issued a very attractive and useful manual on study in Canada, entitled Studier i Canada. In addition to a directory of Canadian schools and colleges and the types of courses offered at each, the booklet contains short chapters on the land and the people of Canada, lists of pertinent publications and organizations, and much helpful information and advice for Swedish and other Scandinavian students. (72 pp. Price 4 kronor).

The Committee for Danish Cultural Activities Abroad and the Danish Ministry of State have issued Six Fairy Tales by Hans Christian Andersen on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of his death. The attractive 70-page booklet is edited by Dr. Svend Dahl and Dr. H. G. Topsøe-Jensen, and features many of the illustrations by Vilhelm Pedersen. Bo Grønbeck has written the Introduction, and a brief story on the poet's world fame has been added by Erik Dal. The six tales, in Jean Hersholt's translation, are "The Princess on the Pea," "The Nightingale," "The Ugly Duckling," "The Fir Tree," "The Little Match Girl," and "The Story of a Mother."

The Scandinavian countries have recently been featured in a rash of articles in a number of popular American magazines. "Cues to Scandinavia" was a special travel section, edited by Eric Mann, on Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland in the February 19 Issue of Cue; an article on "The Swedes Among Us" by Albert Q. Maisel appeared in the February Number of The Reader's Digest; Life has recently published a series of articles about Greta Garbo by John Bainbridge; Hammond Innes wrote about Norway and its people in his "Land of the Vikings" in the January Issue of Holiday; and Newsweek brought an International Special Report on "Changing Scandinavia" on March 21.

The Chronicle, the quarterly journal of The American Swedish Historical Foundation, in its Winter 1954-55 Number featured an article on Strindberg's pilgrimage dramas by Arvid Paulson. Mr. Paulson, a well-known Swedish-American actor and writer, is the translator of Strindberg's famous play "The Great Highway" in Modern Scandinavian Plays, published by The American-Scandinavian Foundation last year.

The Courier, the periodical published by UNESCO, has instituted a series of articles on masterpieces of world art. The lead article in the February 1955 Issue was a profusely illustrated essay, entitled "Suffering and Triumph in Wood," which deals with the Norwegian stave churches, their

Just Published!

STRINDBERG'S

Queen Christina Charles XII Gustav III

Translated by

WALTER JOHNSON

Three of August Strindberg's best historical plays are now available for the first time in English in this volume published jointly by the University of Washington Press and The American-Scandinavian Foundation.

Having three of Sweden's best known sovereigns as their central characters, these plays are not only splendid historical drama but through their realism and psychological insight rank with the best Strindberg has written. They also demonstrate that Strindberg is one of the greatest writers of historical drama of the past century.

With Introductions and Notes by the translator, Professor Walter Johnson of the University of Washington.

> 282 pgs. Illustrated PRICE \$4.50

All ASF members are entitled to a 25% discount on book purchases.

Order from

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

127 East 73rd Street New York 21, N.Y. wood-carvings, and paintings. (Price 25 cents).

The Scandinavian-American writers Ole Edvart Rølvaag, Carl Sandburg, Martha Ostenso, and Nelson Algren are among the hundreds of authors whose biographies appear in the Concise Dictionary of American Literature. Edited by Robert Richards, this handy volume is one of the many titles in the "Mid-Century Reference Library" published by the Philosophical Library, Inc. of New York. (1955, 253 pp. Ill. Price \$5.00).

The Philosophical Library, Inc. has recently published Etruscan Art by P. J. Riis, Professor of Classical Archaeology in the University of Aarhus. Being a collection of archaeological essays on the art from which Roman art developed, the work adds much to contemporary knowledge of this ancient people, and through its extensive bibliographical notes it will be useful both to the student and the interested lay reader. (Price \$10.00).

When the Sun Danced by Anna Belle Loken and Hjalmar J. Loken is a delightful juvenile for the age group 8-12. It tells about the adventures of a Norwegian farm boy and his many activities the year round, and how he finally saw the sun dance for joy on mid-summer morning. (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. New York. Price \$2.50).

Catalog of the Jean Hersholt Collection of Hans Christian Andersen is a publication of the Library of Congress. This 98-page booklet is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. (Price, \$1.25).

Say It: n Swedish is the name of a new rapid instruction-course for Americans which has been prepared by Dr. Ake Leander, lecturer in Swedish at Columbia University. It consists of a long-playing record and a textbook, which is also a pronunciation guide. The disc takes ten minutes to play, and gives the correct pronunciation of all language sounds in thousands of

everyday phrases. The handbook is used as a complement for the student to follow the instruction on the record. It contains phrases for practical use in restaurants, hotels, theaters, banks, at dinners, while traveling and shopping, etc. The pronunciation system, with phonetic writing, is easy to master and makes it possible for an American to speak Swedish so that he will be understood without difficulty. The disc and the book, issued by Dover Publications, New York, are sold in bookstores for \$1.25.

Growth and Stagnation in the European Economy by Ingvar Svennilson is a recent addition to the series of economic studies published under the auspices of the United Nations. The study provides a systematic, long-term perspective on European economic development and examines the leading elements in the economic growth and stagnation of European countries and their key industries, with chief emphasis on the First World War and the Inter-War Period. The book appears as one of the results of the research carried out in conjunction with the work of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Dr. Svennilson is Professor of Economics at the University of Stockholm. (Columbia University Press. New York. 1954. 342 pp. Price \$4.50).

Dr. Karl Ludvig Reichelt, a Norwegian missionary, explores the underlying philosophy and history of Yoga, Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism, and Mohism in Meditation and Piety in the Far East. (Harper & Brothers. New York. 1954. 171 pp. Price \$2.00). Dr. Reichelt, the founder and leader of the Christian Mission to the Buddhists 1922-52, is considered to be the greatest non-Buddhist authority on Buddhism and offers in this volume both a description and an evaluation of the religions of the Far East. Translated from the Norwegian by Sverre Holth, this religious-psychological study is Volume 19 in the "Missionary Research Series" of the Lutterworth Library. The Norwegian original is entitled Fromhetstyper og helligdommer i Østasia and was published by Dreyers Forlag in Oslo.



Concert hall activity has been a particular highlight of musical doings in and around the realm of things Scandinavian during this past quarter. A major musical event in point was the all-Sibelius program given by the Symphony of the Air (formerly the NBC Symphony Orchestra) at New York's Carnegie Hall, March 8, under the direction of Werner Janssen, distinguished American interpreter of the Finnish master's music. The program was notable, not only for the inclusion thereon of two of Sibelius' greatest and least played orchestral masterpieces, Tapiola and the 4th Symphony in A minor, but more particularly for the American concert premiere of Luonnotar-The Creation of the World According to Kalevala for soprano and orchestra, as sung by Jennie Tourel.

The music of Finland was also featured at a special Carnegie Hall concert given on April 24 under the auspices of the Finlandia Foundation and featuring the gifted young Finnish-American soprano, Sylvia Aarnio, as well as the leading Finnish operatic tenor, Inar Holmström.

March 25 saw the nationally famed Augustana Choir under Henry Veld's direction offering a program of distinction in Carnegie Hall with the music of a wide variety of contemporary composers being especially featured. By a rare stroke of good fortune and the good offices of the Music Center, the Choir made its network television debut on Ed Sullivan's "Toast of the Town" program offering highlights from the Rodgers-Hammerstein musical comedy, Oklahoma, singing the text in Swedish—the reason for this being that quite recently Oklahoma was the smash musical hit in Stockholm.

The League of Composers-International Society for Contemporary Music offered as part of the program given in Carnegie Recital Hall on April 18 a series of piano works by the late Norwegian master, Fartein Valen, as played by Julian DeGray; while on March 31, Marilyn Mason, the young

American virtuoso organist offered the American premiere of Carl Nielsen's *Commotio* at St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University.

While on the subject of contemporary Scandinavian music, we are happy to report that Sweden's gifted composer, Karl-Birger Blomdahl, has just rounded off a most fruitful and interesting sojourn in the U.S.A. as a fellow of the Sweden-America Society. Following an extended stay on the West Coast, Mr. Blomdahl returned to New York where he was guest lecturer at the Juilliard School of Music and at the Rothschild Foundation. A broadcast interview devoted to Mr. Blomdahl and his work was also given over New York City's station WNYC with the assistance of Music Center Director David Hall and WNYC's musical director, Dr. Herman Neuman, Mr. Blomdahl also took time out to visit the Royal Conservatory of Music at Toronto, Canada, with the aim of gaining some first-hand acquaintance of contemporary musical activity in the Dominion.

Beyond the confines of New York City, outstanding performances of contemporary Scandinavian music have been offered by the Duluth Symphony Orchestra which featured the Symphony No. 5 by Denmark's Carl Nielsen and by the Louisville Orchestra which offered the world premiere of the Louisville Concerto, commissioned especially by the Louisville Philharmonic Society from Hilding Rosenberg of Sweden.

There has been some slackening in the flood of new releases of Scandinavian music by the various commercial record companies. However, particular note should be made of two very recent long-playing records on the London ffrr label devoted to string quartets by Denmark's symphonic composer, Carl Nielsen, and by that country's most gifted younger symphonist, Vagn Holmboe. Music by Edvard Grieg is offered in RCA-Victor's latest long-playing disc by the eminent pianist, Arthur Rubinstein-the magnificent Ballade in G minor being the major work included. Ellen Gilberg, noted Danish pianist, whose first appearances in this country were under the Danish-American Society auspices, makes her American disc debut on the Vox label with a fine selection of keyboard masterpieces by Debussy and Ravel. A special delight from Denmark in the recorded music field falls into the unlikely realm of hot jazz-a new Angel long-playing disc offering Svend Asmussen and his Unmelancholy Danes in some of their very choicest repertoire. Their rendition of a tidbit called Civilization is by itself worth the price of the whole disc. Last, but not least, mention should be made of the latest acquisitions to The American-Scandinavian Foundation Music Center's library of magnetic tape recordings-two unusually interesting contemporary Norwegian works, Concerto Grosso Norvegese by Olav Kielland and Fifteen Folk Tunes from Hardanger by Geirr Tveitt. Both recorded performances are by the Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra and were made available to the Music Center through the kindness of Jon Embretsen, Manager of the Norwegian Information Service in New York.

BOOKS IN ENGLISH ABOUT NORWAY

Great Norwegian Expeditions. By Thor Heyerdahl, Sören Richter, Hj. Riiser-Larsen. A de-luxe and authoritative volume on Norwegian exploration. Leather bound, with numerous illustrations in color and in black and white.

Price \$9.50

In Strangest Norway. By Philip Boardman. The hilarious adventures of an American family in Norway. Price \$2.80

Norway in a Nutshell. An illustrated guidebook, with maps and useful hints for tourists. Price \$.90

> THYRA FIELLANGER'S BOOK STORE Importers of Norwegian books Books mailed to any place in the U.S. 6005—8th Avenue, Brooklyn 20, N.Y.

MARIA MUNDAL'S STUDIO

Handweaving consultant and teacher

Orders filled
For appointments write to:

Box 109, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y. Order Now!

NJÁL'S SAGA

Translated from the Old Icelandic by

CARL F. BAYERSCHMIDT

and

LEE M. HOLLANDER

Njál's Saga is the most famous of all the Icelandic sagas and is also one of the world's great prose stories. Written by an unknown author of the thirteenth century, the tale is based on actual events at the time of the introduction of Christianity to Iceland. The turbulent story of Njál, Gunnar of Hliðarendi and the many other rugged individualists of Iceland's pioneer days reaches its climax with the burning of Njál and his family at their farm Bergþórshvoll.

The American-Scandinavian Foundation is proud to announce the publication of this new edition of this great literary classic. The translation, which is based on the Icelandic edition of Finnur Jónsson, is both scholarly and authentic and preserves the style of the saga, although cast in a modern English idiom.

goo pgs.

With Maps, Notes, and a Bibliography

Price \$6.50

All ASF members are entitled to a 25% discount on book purchases.

Order from

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

127 East 73rd Street New York 21, N.Y.



Regular American Flag
Passenger and Freight Service
between the East Coast
of the United States and

NORWAY
DENMARK
SWEDEN
POLAND
FINLAND

For complete information apply through your Travel Agent or

MOORE-McCORMACK

Five Broadway, New York 4, N. Y. . Offices in Principal Cities of the World

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

Enjoy Your Trip – Go by Ship to

Scandinavia

For that happy vacation mood and holiday spirit on the way travel on the

M.S. OSLOFJORD

OR

S.S. STAVANGERFJORD

Regular sailings from New York to Scandinavian Ports

Enjoy the fun, relaxation, tempting meals, new friends that go with a carefree shipboard life.

TRAVEL IN THE
"THRIFT SEASON"
AND SAVE MONEY

Norwegian America Line

24 STATE STREET

CHICAGO . MINNEAPOLIS

SEATTLE

NEW YORK 4, N.Y. SAN FRANCISCO - MONTREAL

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

Scandinavian-American Line



Regular service from United States East Coast Ports to Denmark with modern, comfortable, fast passenger and freight vessels. Sailings about every seven days in each direction.

Relax and enjoy our Danish cuisine and atmosphere.

Fares New York-Copenhagen or vice versa:

Berth in Double Cabin-\$175.00

Single Cabin-\$200.00 including meals

For further rates and particulars apply to your nearest travel agent or:

Funch, Edye & Co., Inc.

General Agents

New York: 25 Broadway Tel: WHitehall 3-2100

Chicago: 231 S. LaSalle Street Tel: Central 6-9288

New Orleans: American Bank Bldg. Tel: Tulane 3266

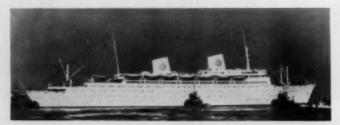
Det Forenede Dampskibs-Selskab

Aktieselskab

(The United Steamship Company, Ltd.) Copenhagen

FOR FUN, REST AND RELAXATION MAKE YOUR NEXT TRIP TO SCANDINAVIA

by ship ...



M.S. KUNGSHOLM, Scandinavia's largest passenger liner

Plan a visit to SCANDINAVIA during the fall when travel costs are lower. Enjoy a trip by ship and the friendly Swedish American Line service aboard the M.S. "Kungsholm" and M.S. "Stockholm."

Choice space available now on these sailings from New York:

1955

KUNGSHOLM August 26 STOCKHOLM September 3 KUNGSHOLM September 20 STOCKHOLM September 30 KUNGSHOLM October 14 KUNGSHOLM November 9

TWO GALA CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS

M.S. KUNGSHOLM December 2 to Gothenburg and Copenhagen M.S. STOCKHOLM December 8 to Copenhagen and Gothenburg

For reservations, see your travel agent. His service and expert advice are yours at no extra cost.

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

636 FIFTH AVENUE

(Rockefeller Center)

NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Chicago 1, III. 181 No. Mich. Avenue Son Francisco 2, Calif. 760 Market Street Seattle 1, Wash. 336 White-Henry-Stuart Bldg.

Offices or agents in all principal cities

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

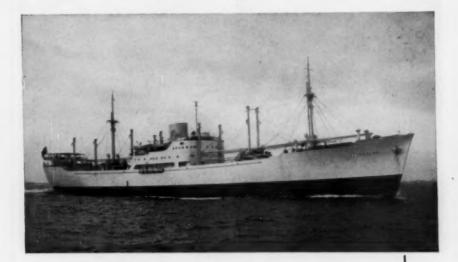
The Swedish East Asia Company

(Aktiebolaget Svenska Ostasiatiska Kompaniet, Gothenburg, Sweden)

a joint service with

The De La Rama Steamship Co., Inc., and Blue Funnel Line





Regular freight and passenger service between

The United States and the Far East

DE LA RAMA LINES

The Swedish East Asia Company also operates a regular service from Europe to The Red Sea, Persian Gulf, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma and the Far East.



For Information

Funch Edye & Co.Ync.

General Agents 25 Broadway, New York 4, N.Y., Tel. WHitehall 3-2100 General Agents for the Philippines: De La Rama Steamship Co., Inc., Manila, P. I.

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW





Modern passenger and freight motorships in dependable world-wide services

U. S. and Canadian West Coast Ports, Central America and Virgin Islands to United Kingdom, Continental and Scandinavian Ports



U. S. and Canadian West Coast Ports to The Far East



Scandinavian, United Kingdom and Continental Ports to Red Sea, India, Straits Settlements, Siam, Far East, Japon and Australia



LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDENAVIAN REVIEW

YOUR SWEDEN TRIP... ON A "Transatlantic" SHIP!



M.S."MINNESOTA"...M.S."KANANGOORA"

... Fast ... modern super-freighters sailing from New York to Gothenburg ... accommodations for twelve first-class passengers in deluxe single rooms with and without private bath ... and ... suites consisting of sitting room, bedroom and bath... An opportunity to travel in restful comfort with congenial shipmates!

RATES: April 11 through July 30 . . . \$210., \$270., \$305. and \$325. July 31 through April 10 . . . \$175., \$220., \$245. and \$260.

Sailings . . .

June	17	"Kanangoora"	Oct.	7
July	29	"Minnesota"	Nov.	4
		June 17 July 29		

"Minnesota" August 26 "Goonavarra" Dec. 2 "Goonavarra" Sept. 23 "Kanangoora" Dec. 16

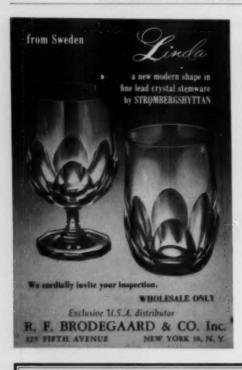
REDERIAKTIEBOLAGET

TRANSATLANTIC

GÖTEBORG

New York Agents: Furness, Withy & Co. Ltd., 34 Whitehall Street, New York 4, N.Y.

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW



BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

New York

General Agents For

WILH. WILHELMSEN

Regular and Frequent Sailings

North Atlantic Ports

To Norway

South Atlantic Ports

To Scandinavia and Baltic

Gulf Ports

To Continent, Scandinavia and Baltic

General Offices

17 Battery Pl., New York 4, N.Y.
WHitehall 4-1300

WEST COAST LINE

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

J. LAURITZEN, COPENHAGEN

DIRECT SERVICE

from

ATLANTIC COAST AND GULF PORTS

To

CANAL ZONE, PANAMA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PERU, BOLIVIA, CHILE

For Information Apply

WEST COAST LINE, INC.

67 BROAD STREET

Telephone: WHitehall 3-9600 New York, N.Y. 309 CARONDELET BLDG.

Telephone: Tulone 6751 New *Orleans, La.

Sweden House



The one and only coffee for the discriminating coffee drinker. Quality and Economy. Available in tins—Regular, Drip, and Silex Grinds.

Meals are never complete without SWEDEN HOUSE CRISPBREAD

> Nourishing! Palatable! Wholesome!



Net Weight 8 oz.

Be convinced of these fine quality food products.

Ask for them at your local dealer.

Distributed by
B. WESTERGAARD & CO., INC.
357-63-36TH STREET
BROOKLYN 32, N.Y.



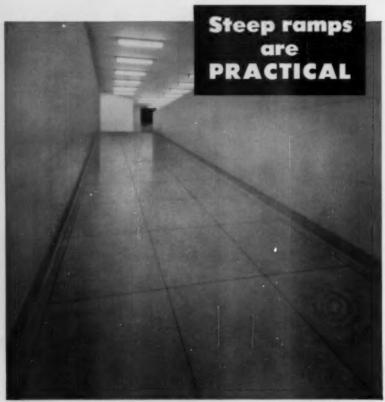


KALAS-SILL

And a Great Variety of Other Famous Delicacies.

Anchovies - Herring Tidbits -Cocktail Shrimps -Sardines - Gjetost - Nøkkelost

S. A. HARAM & CO., INC. 39 North Moore Street, New York 13, N.Y.



... when the terrazzo is made non-slip by **ALUNDUM** Aggregate

HIS long steep ramp in the Toronto subway is practical - even in wet weather - because the engineers specified terrazzo made permanently non-slip by Norton ALUNDUM Aggregate. And the hardness and toughness of the ALUNDUM Aggregate also provides exceptional durability to withstand the heavy subway traffic.

> See our catalog in Sweets or write for a copy of No. 1935 NORTON COMPANY

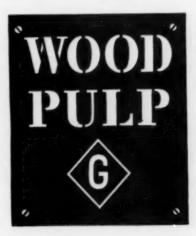
Worcester 6, Mass.



NON-SLIP AGGREGATE

PRINTED AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

Established 1886



"The minds of unspoiled children reach out spontaneously for knowledge. How their earnest curiosity proclaims the fact!"

ANGUS H. McLEAN

Even in the remotest regions, millions of eager children are learning to read and write—in many strange tongues, and in many strange scripts.

Paper, the product of the Pulp and Paper Industry, brings new light and knowledge to the world's youth, and with it the prospect of a better tomorrow.



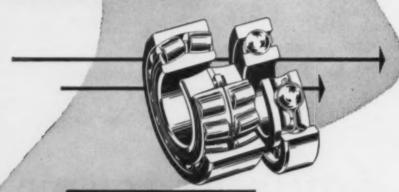
GOTTESMAN & COMPANY

-INCORPORATED-

100 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N.Y. EUROPEAN OFFICES: Birger Jarlsgatan 8, Stockholm, Sweden



From boxes like this Come the finest bearings made



SKF®